

RESERVED  
FOR  
N. LAZARUS.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1843

\$70  
CORONA  
TYPEWRITER  
FOR TRAVELLING  
ALEX. BOSE & CO.  
Phone 27.

January 26, 1920. Temperature 60.

Rainfall 0.00 inches.

Humidity 74.

January 26, 1920. Temperature 66.

No. 17,858.

拜禮

號六廿月16年十二月九日

HONGKONG

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1920.

日六初月二十未己亥年十二月九日

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,  
HOK UN-KOWLOON.  
Marine and Land Engineers, Boilermakers,  
Founders, Motor Boat Builders.  
HARBOUR REPAIRS CALL FLAG "L".  
SOLE AGENTS FOR "EMILY MOTORS".  
TELEPHONES:—Works K.31; Manager K.329; Harbour Engineer K.190;  
Works Sup. K.410.  
TELEGRAMS—"SHYBURN".

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**  
(The Exporters GAROS).  
Agents in South China for:—  
HUDSON, ESSEX, OVERLAND and  
DODGE BROTHERS CARS.  
New Hudson, Overland & Dodge Brothers cars expected shortly  
GARS FOR SALE. CARS FOR HIRE.  
Motor Buses for Hire. Terms on application.  
Tel. 482. THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

**WATSON'S  
COLD CURE TABLETS**  
Cure a Cold in the Shortest  
Possible Time.  
An Excellent Remedy for  
Neuralgia and Malaria  
Headache.

This excellent remedy is sent regularly  
from Hongkong to customers in  
England & elsewhere abroad.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

## PIANOS

of Artistic Design  
Charming Tone Quality  
and Superior Workmanship.

**THE  
ROBINSON PIANO  
CO., LTD.**

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**  
Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE Manila ROPE**

STRAND 1" to 15" CABLE LAID 5" to 15" 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
Shewan, Tomen & Co., General Managers

**Dioc Price**  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2358.

**DONNELLY & WHYTE**  
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 838

## TO-DAY'S CABLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The British military mission to Russia reported on January 23 that the retreat on the eastern half of Denikin's front was continuing. The Don army had withdrawn behind the Sal river. Strong forces of the Red army crossed the Don on January 21 but were thrown back, leaving a thousand prisoners. An attempt to cross at Rostov was also repulsed.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### HOW BOLSHEVIKS STAND.

LONDON, January 22nd.—An authoritative weekly summary of the military operations says that, since the opening of the offensive on January 4th, the Bolsheviks have retaken their own country to a depth of forty miles and captured 13,000 prisoners. The Bolsheviks still occupy sixty miles of Lettland.

In South Russia, in the respite afforded to Denikin, owing to the swollen condition of the Don and the railways destroyed in the recent retreat, the opposing armies are being regrouped. Nevertheless, Denikin's losses in material greatly affect his future operations.

In Siberia the Bolsheviks' advance has slowed up and they have taken Ustur's Headquarters at Sergievsk.

The Democrats at Irkutsk are maintaining order with All-Russian assistance, but Red flags have appeared on some buildings.

The Bolsheviks are endeavouring to form a new Government with the programme of the cessation of civil war and the opposition of the Atamans and the Japanese.

Admiral Koltschak has informed the Allied High Commissioners that he is remaining at Nijni-Ludinov with his Ministers.

A Bolshevik mission arrived at Kabul, and was ceremoniously received. Two emissaries from Constantinople have also arrived.

The British military mission, with Denikin, reviewing the recent operations in South Russia, points out that the present respite will be used by Denikin in raising further reinforcements which should shortly be available to replace casualties suffered during the retreat, and adds that the imminent danger to their country has caused both the Don and the Kuban Cossacks to rally whole-heartedly to Denikin.

The Mission describes the situation as "to all appearance somewhat better," and emphasises that the further course of the operations will probably be in favour of that side, which is making the best use of the respite in reorganising and reforming. This is naturally easier for Denikin, who is nearer his base and has sources, than for the Bolsheviks, who have gone deep into their enemy's country and are far from supplies and equipment on partially-destroyed railways. It is added that much depends upon the support afforded to Denikin by the population in the rear. The latest reports seem to show that he still commands their full confidence and loyalty.

LONDON, January 22nd.—The War Office announces that on the extreme right of the Caucasus Army, a Bolshevik Column, which entered Kislyar, was driven out by a counter-attack on January 21st. On the centre and left fronts of the Caucasus Army, the Russians have been forced back from the line of the Sal astride the Terek-Tsentrinodar railway. Further West the Bolsheviks made repeated attempts to cross the Don east of Rostov, and succeeded in forming small bridgeheads on the left bank at two places. To the west of Rostov attempts to cross were completely repulsed with heavy losses. The Bolshevik cavalry lost 12 guns, 100 machine-guns and a large number of prisoners. On the Crimen front the Bolsheviks are approaching the Isthmus of Chongor and Peresop.

COTTON GROWING IN THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, January 22nd.—Colonel Amery, in the course of a statement on the report of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee pointed out that Lord Milner is keeping himself closely informed of the development in cotton-growing. He recently appointed a Colonial Development Committee for the purpose of studying the problem. Many of the Cotton-Growing Committee's recommendations are already being carried out. The Committee appointed by Lord Milner to inquire into the position of the Agricultural Departments in the various colonies has, also, made considerable progress. Amongst the members of this Committee was Sir Henry Birchenough who was Chairman of the Cotton-Growing Committee.

The report so far received showed that every Governor concerned with a cotton area was eager to extend the crop. In Uganda, particularly, the present year's crop shows a very marked advance.

Dealing with the report's emphasis on the necessity of trained men, Colonel Amery said that the Colonial Office Committee examined the question most carefully and came to the conclusion that no permanent relief can be found until the post-war students complete their course.

Colonel Amery said that the Colonial Office Committee is being given the responsibility of the College of Tropical Agriculture in the West Indies, the members of which will be of the greatest use to the whole Empire.

The development, generally, is limited by the lack of transport facilities and this is one of the questions on which the Colonial Development Committee is concentrating its attention. Important experiments are proceeding in Uganda with the locomotive system.

It is noteworthy in connection with Col. Amery's remarks that the Cotton-Growing Committee's report, while dealing mainly with established cotton areas, alludes to the possibility of development in Queensland and Oceania, but says that the evidence is insufficient to show whether the recent revival of the industry will continue in the present period of high prices.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### LIQUOR SEIZED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Revenue officials have seized liquors valued at over \$3,000,000 which were lying on the piers and in barges and which were too late to be loaded on outgoing steamers before prohibition was enforced.

AMERICAN SILK MILLS CLOSE.

PATERSON (New Jersey): Jan. 20.—The silk manufacturers here having failed to reach a wage agreement with loomfitters and twisters have decided to close the mills. The lock out affects 3,000 employees.

### OPPOSITION TO ANTI-SEDITION BILLS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Mr. Samuel Gompers announces that the Federation of Labour will oppose the Anti-Sedition Bills now pending before the Congress.

### KOWLOON AND HOUSING.

#### RUMOUR ABOUT RENTS.

The question of the raising of rents of houses across the water is the subject of no little comment among Kowloon residents. A representative of the *China Mail* had an interesting chat with a well-known resident of the peninsula. This gentleman assured him that up to the present he had received no intimations that his rent was going to be raised, although he had heard that such notices had been received by some. He then went on to discuss the problem of housing in Kowloon and expressed the opinion that one of the first things the new Residents' Association should do is to put in a strong petition to the Home Government and secure, if possible, the support of a member of Parliament, for the release of the property at present occupied by the military authorities fronting on the Nathan Road—to the beauty of which it contributes a series of matchless mule stables. This area is bounded by Austin Road, Nathan Road and Haiphong Road, the "Naval" Authorities having a long stretch of land along the sea-shore at their disposal. By reference to the map it will be seen that this piece of land is practically equal in size to that on which stand most of the European residences, which area, roughly speaking, is bounded by Austin Road, Carnavon Road, and Cameron Road. This, it must be remembered, includes the Observatory, the Kowloon British School, St. Andrew's Church and Chater's Bungalow, which account for a considerable amount of the space. The opinion was expressed that the presence of troops at this particular place was unnecessary and the suggestion was made that they should be shifted to the military reservation close by King's Park, which is at present used as a hockey ground, although it would be more satisfactory if they could be moved elsewhere, thus leaving two large pieces of ground available for building sites. It is really hard to imagine what necessity exists for keeping troops in the barracks on Nathan Road when the land is so urgently needed. Another little point worth mentioning is that the officers' messes are not contained in the barracks, but are rented privately.

Mr. Balfour combatted the idea that, because political crimes had so often been committed in the past, there was no use trying to diminish their number. Much had been done within countries to render crimes of violence more and more impossible.

Mr. Balfour believed that the conscientious efforts of the Paris Conference will be seen in the life-time of his hoisters, as they bear germs of a new future for Europe.

### WORLD'S FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

LONDON, January 21st.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, referred to the world financial situation, and said that the first thing for European nations to do was to set their own houses in order. We could not continue borrowing one from another or from our own people to meet the current Government expenses. He regretted greatly the cables from America which stated that the policy of the British Government was to borrow vast sums from America for the purpose of lending them to other European nations. That had never been so.

He believed that the National Debt had reached its maximum. Once we turned the corner, which, he thought, will be during the next financial year, it will be our business to consider the funding of the large existing floating debt, thus removing from commercial and financial centres the cloud of anxiety which its present size had created.

Mr. Chamberlain said that there were some favourable signs in the situation. Trade was very prosperous, and the average balance of trade was being rapidly reduced.

Reference was made to the suggested reclamation at Cheung Sha Wan and hinted that its benefits would be entirely lost if the land thus gained were allowed to go into the hands of Chinese. What he would like to see would be a line of godowns with wharves for the accommodation of Hongkong's shipping, and then further back well-built and well-laid out settlement of European houses. Some fine sites would undoubtedly be available if the reclamation were carried out.

Reference was next made to the Portuguese settlement at Ho Min Tin, and it was mentioned that a road is to be constructed in that neighbourhood for the purpose of opening up ground, which will probably be sold at five cents a foot.

The land may at first appear cheap, but it must be remembered that communications with that district are solely the railway and steamer. He understood that pressure was being brought to bear on owners to build at Kai Lung Tong, but he could not understand why many vacant spaces in the middle of Kowloon were allowed to remain idle.

### TOILET BRUSHES.

We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases; also Comb, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

22, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 345.

**J. ULLMANN & Co.**

French Firm, Established 1861.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

## FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

## NEW RACE HATS.

## FROCKS & COSTUMES.

TEL. 644.

TEL. 644.

### CALBECK'S

MANHATTAN

VERMOUTH

GIN

COCKTAIL

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## THE HANDLEY PAGE

## MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES

## HANDELEY PAGE LTD.

Oriolewood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China.

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,

Peking.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong (and South China).

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Hongkong.

## NOTICES.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL

Buy 'ROOSTER BRAND' Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles,  
Paste Starch and other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Paste  
Products made in a new well-ventilated and modern style Factory, are  
pure, wholesome and of excellent quality.

Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.

Samples and Price List will be given free of charge on application to  
our Head Office.

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.  
CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.  
Tel. No. 2230.  
TRADE MARK. BRANCH OFFICE: 430 & 431, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## OPERATING—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
Mrs. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
A European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System  
throughout, Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: 'VICTORIA'.  
J. WITCHILL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON

(Two minutes from Star Ferry.)

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light, and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: 'PALACE'.  
J. H. O'KEELEY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONIES)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43-Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on  
application to the Proprietress. Launched most Passenger Boats.  
Telegraphic Address: 'CARLTON'. Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

## ALEXANDRA CAFE

TEL. 909. 16, Des Voeux Road Central. Next Hongkong Hotel.

Try our BREAD, made from the very best Flour  
and guaranteed to be the purest Bread in the  
Colony. DON'T FORGET and order early our own  
made PUDDINGS and MINCE PIES.

Christening, Birthday & Wedding Cakes made to order.

Mrs. N. BABBAGE, Manager.

## BLUE BIRD ICE CREAM PARLOUR AND CONFECTIONERS



TANG & UK, Dentists

Successors to

the late SHEN TING,

14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUREL  
15, Maitland Hill Road

## C. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR  
Public Auctions

## INTIMATIONS.

## RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorised Edition of the  
RACE BOOK is that Published by  
Messrs. NORONHA & CO., WHICH  
IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE  
ACT OF 1911.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, January 23, 1920.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON  
WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices  
of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHESON &  
CO., LTD. on FRIDAY, February 6,  
1920, at NOON, for the purpose of  
receiving the Report of the Directors  
and the Statement of Accounts for the  
year ending 31st December, 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from TUES-  
DAY, January 27, 1920 to FRIDAY,  
February 6, 1920, BOTH DAYS  
INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
W. S. BROWN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 23, 1920.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
"BENARTY,"  
From MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON  
& STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby  
informed that all Goods are being  
landed at their risk into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of  
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or  
from the wharves delivery may be  
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns, and all  
Goods remaining and delivered after the  
27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer  
must be presented to the Undersigned  
on or before the 3rd February or  
they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,  
where they will be examined on the  
27th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed  
by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 20, 1920.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
"PERSIA MARU,"  
From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONO-  
LULU, JAPAN PORTS and  
MANILA.

The above-named Steamer having  
arrived Thursday, January 22, 1920,  
consignees of Cargo are hereby  
notified to present their Bills of Lading  
for counter-signature, and take immediate  
delivery from alongside steamer  
or the Company's Godown, where all  
cargo impeding immediate discharge will  
be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on  
cargo remaining undelivered after  
Thursday, January 23.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages will be landed into the Company's  
Godown, where same will be  
examined, on Tuesday, January 27,  
at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognized after  
the Goods have left the steamer or  
Godown and none will be entertained if  
presented later than three weeks after  
arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be  
effected.

T. DAIGO,  
Manager.

Hongkong, January 23, 1920.

## JUST ARRIVED

A quantity of New  
FILM PACKS

\$1.00 per pack of 12.

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER

Lee House Street. Tel. 1012.

## INTIMATIONS

## WILL'S

JUST RECEIVED  
from AUSTRALIA a large shipment  
of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED  
CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED  
NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK  
and SWEETENED COCOA and  
MILK, sold at very reasonable prices  
owing to the present high rate of  
Exchange, especially for Retailers.



SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,  
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.  
No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.  
Telephone Nos. 1229 & 1230.

## JUST RECEIVED

## POSTAGE STAMP

## ALBUMS

Good assortment

from

60 cents to \$16 each.

GRACA & CO.,  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

TO

## ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,  
EDDRA STREET,  
Opposite a Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## TRADING WITH GERMANY.

## CAPSTAN NAVY CUT CIGARETTES.

## Fresh Stocks of

## MAGNUM SIZE

## ARRIVED.

## SOLD IN TINS OF 50

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

## SHANGHAI JEWISH COMMUNITY.

## A MINISTER APPOINTED.

and epigrams. (Hear, hear.) But what the members of that society, as leaders of business, should keep in mind was the inequity of organising or combining to the point at which a section of the community could exploit a nation. (Hear, hear.) Such a condition could never endure, whether its authors were trade organisers or trade unions. (Cheers.)

Sir Arthur Duckham, in the course of his discussion, held that while German dumping ought to be stopped, unless Germany became more or less prosperous and happy, England could not become prosperous and happy either. Free Trade was a belief he had held all his life. Some of our industries might need fostering, but when that position had been reached the more competition the better. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Samuel Cutler, chairman of the council, read a paper on the 'Policy of Trading with the Central Powers,' a subject which he described as the most important of the moment. Naturally there was much doubt as to the propriety of renewing commercial relations with our late enemies, but it was necessary to consider the issue broadly and in the light of the social and industrial upheaval occasioned by the greatest war mankind had ever experienced.

The fields of battle were changed to the fields of practical politics, and Great Britain, the foremost nation, must lead the way out of a state of chaos which existed on every side. They might dismiss at once all military considerations, because, however bellicose Germany might feel, it was next to impossible for her to attempt hostilities for generations to come. Owing to the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar Valley, expressed his belief that the iron-ore field of Alsace-Lorraine was really the cause of the Franco-German War of 1870. In late years the enormous development of her steel industry made Germany look with envious eyes to the ore field which still remained to France, and he would not be far wrong if he said that her desire to obtain the whole lot was one of the causes of the recent war. Of course, she had failed, and had lost all that she gained in 1870. That, however, would not deter her from advancing year by year. But her labour troubles were acute, and her difficulties of transport were immeasurably greater than ours. On the whole, he did not fancy that we had much to fear from competition either in France or Germany for some years to come. But England could not live upon herself. Above all countries she depended upon exports for her prosperity. With exports she paid for the imports necessary for the maintenance of the people. While France and Germany, and it seemed to him that to push Germany over the precipice upon which she stood was not a policy calculated to advance our own business interests. France evidently realised that keeping Germany in economic impotence was harmful to the progress of both nations. In reviewing the state of the world's economic affairs created by the war, he felt that Free Trade was still the broadest and surest foundation for British prosperity.

But the supply of labour was lamentably short, and unless productivity could be increased we should be in danger of falling below the standard necessary for the maintenance of healthful life and of getting into unexampled, political, industrial, and social disorder. He believed that the working man was quite open to reason and ready to do the right thing. Let them, therefore, tell him both sides of the question and not leave him simply to his trade union leaders, with their 'catch' phrases.

## STRAIGHT AT IT.

WHERE is no use of our 'beating around the bush.' We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. The preparation, by its remarkable virtues, has gained a world-wide reputation and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of admiration. It is for sale at all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

In the foregoing circumstances I would most strongly advise you to take this course, when you could rely upon my wholehearted interest in the training of your candidate in order that he may come to you as a true Jewish leader and minister, and prove a force for peace, harmony and happiness in your midst.

A resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously that a telegram be forwarded forthwith to the Chief Rabbi of England thanking him for his efforts to secure a Minister for the local Jewish community and accepting all the suggestions embodied in his letter.

It is understood that Dr. Gross, the Rabbi-elect, will be engaged for a period of three years and will assume charge of the local pulpit in November next.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL

Buy 'ROOSTER BRAND' Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles,  
Paste Starch and other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Paste  
Products made in a new well-ventilated and modern style Factory, are  
pure, wholesome and of excellent quality.

Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.

Samples and Price List will be given free of charge on application to  
our Head Office.

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.  
CO., LTD.



Hughes & Hough  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage  
Odes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions,  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MILLION" HONGKONG.

-PUBLIC AUCTIONS-

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,  
January 27, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Few Pairs of  
Binoculars and Prismatic Glasses  
suitable for the Racing Season.  
ALSO  
Two Bellow Valises, Suit Cases,  
Kit Bags,

AND  
A Few Lots of  
Face and Bath Towels and  
Double Bed Sheets.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, January 21, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,  
January 27, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., comprising:—

Large Chesterfield Sofas & Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Wash-stands, &c. (tumed Teakwood), Side-boards, Dining Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dining Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Bedding Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, &c., Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c., Carpets new and second-hand.

Also  
Piano (good tone) One Enamelled Bath  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, January 21, 1920.

(For Account of the Concerned),

WEDNESDAY,  
January 28, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 12, Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon.

The  
Valuable Household Furniture,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
therein contained.

Comprising:—  
Hall Stand and Blackwood Chairs, Plush-covered Drawing Room suite, Seamless Axminster Carpet about 12x 14 (practically new), Arm-chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Blackwood Stands, &c., Extension Dining Table and Chairs (Fumed Teakwood), Sideboard and Dinner Wagon, Sundry Glass and Crockery Ware, Double and Single Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Table and Wash-stands, Bath-room, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

Also  
Electricians, Pot Plants, Striking Clock by Falconer, Portable Lavatory.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.

On view day of sale.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, January 21, 1920.

MUMEYA  
Japanese Photographers.  
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photo.

Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs a Specialty.  
No. 61, Queen's Road Central.  
Tel. 364.

NOTICES.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND  
BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, VICTORIA BUILDING on THURSDAY, 5th February, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday 29th, January to Thursday 5th February, 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND  
AGENCY CO., LTD.  
General Agents for the  
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING  
CO., LTD.

Hongkong, January 21, 1920.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

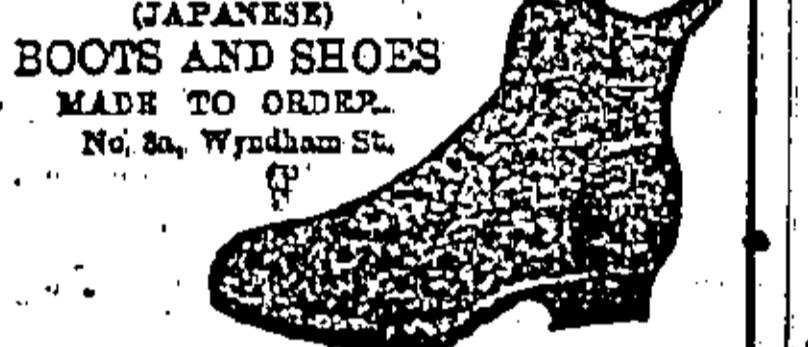
THE ONE HUNDREDTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 10th FEBRUARY, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from Jan. 29th to February 10, 1920, both days inclusive.

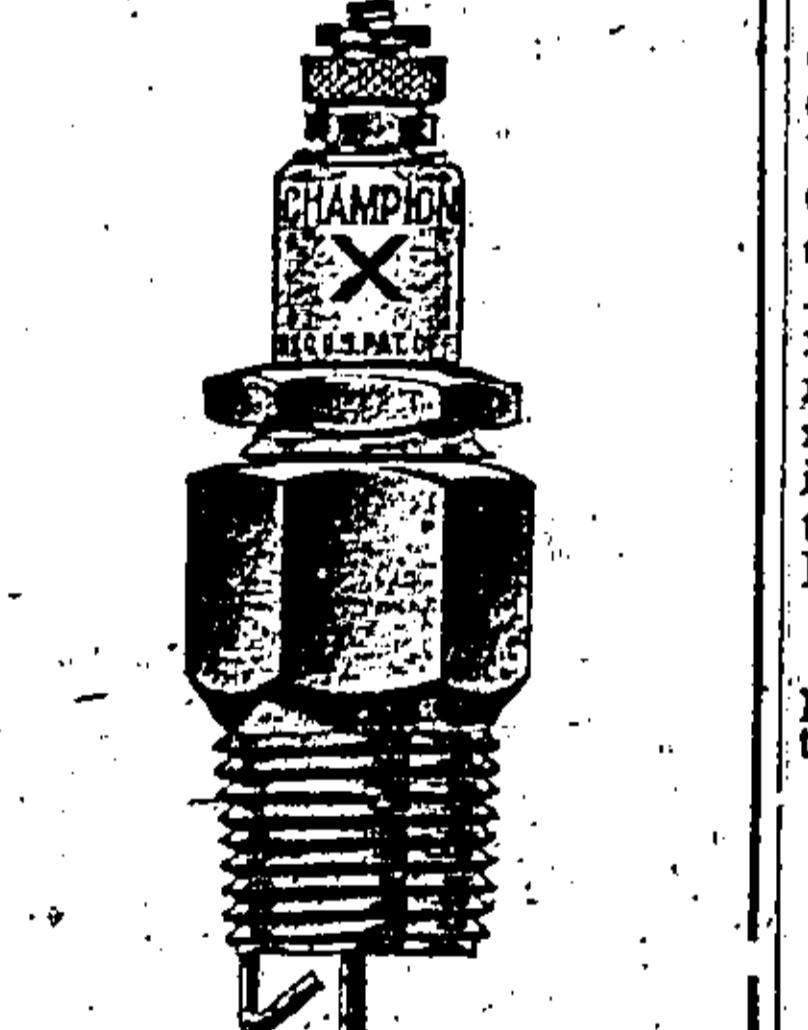
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 14, 1920.

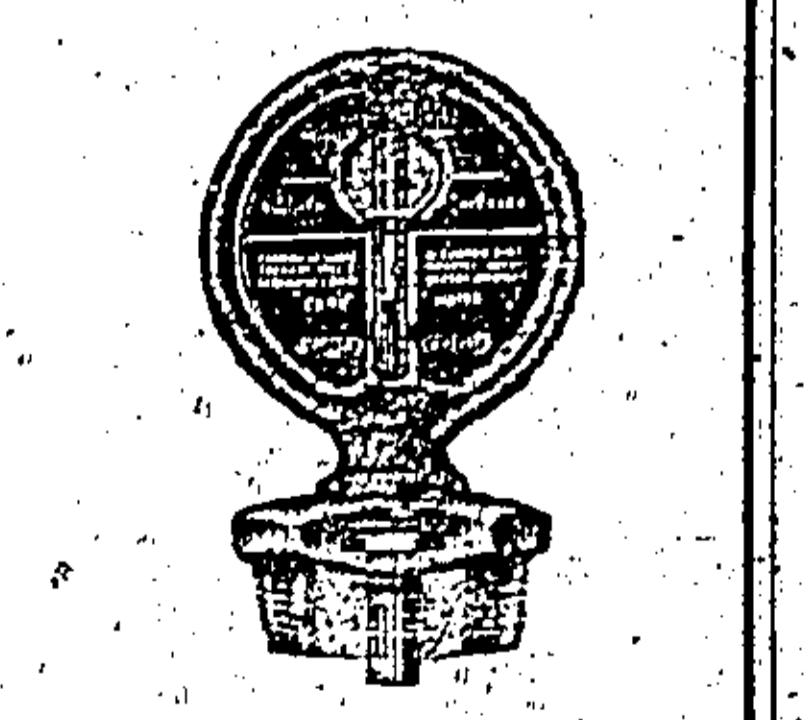
TAIYO & CO.  
(JAPANESE)  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
MADE TO ORDER  
No. 3a, Wyndham St.



Everything for  
Motoring"



Lamps and Horns



Good Year Tyres



ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Phone 2437.  
25, Des Vaux Road Central.

LONG HING & CO.  
DEVELOPING & PRINTING & SPECIALTY  
No. 174, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

55 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG LADY  
(Beginner) position as Typist or  
Steno-typist in any firm. Salary moderate.  
Apply to Box. No. 1174, c/o "China Mail".

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 16 Burrows Street  
to let from 1st February.  
No. 3 Seymour Terrace from middle  
February, at \$115 per month including  
taxes.

5 ROOMED furnished Bungalow at  
the Peak from early March. Apply to  
Linstead & Davis.

FOR SALE.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHA-  
MEEN, CANTON, FOR SALE  
LOT No. 62—Immediately behind the  
Russian Consulate, with an area of  
92,645 square feet, measuring  
90 x 1403 feet, frontage to creek  
which is adjacent to Western Exit  
leading to Coast Boats berths, Sham  
shui Railway and Grand Trunk Line to  
Hankow, now in construction.—  
Apply to HERBERT DENT & CO.

FOR SALE AT CHEAP PRICE  
IN THE HILL DISTRICT.

RURAL BUILDING LOT.—Contain-  
ing over 48,000 sq. feet with  
TWO SIX-ROOMED semi-detached  
HOUSE, and levelled site upon which  
two more houses could be built. The  
houses are easily convertible into one,  
and are suitable for a Private Hotel or  
Mesa. Apply to:—Linstead & Davis.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC  
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will  
be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine,  
Matheson & Company, Limited, on  
THURSDAY, 29th January, 1920, at  
11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Directors, together with  
the Statement of Accounts for the  
year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
MONDAY, 1st to THURSDAY, 29th  
January 1920, (both days inclusive),  
during which period no Transfer of  
Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL  
ESTATE, LIMITED.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary to the  
General Manager.

Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLA-  
MATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDER in the Company will be held at the Office of  
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on  
THURSDAY, the 26th January, 1920, at  
11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the Directors together with the Statement  
of Accounts for the year ending 31st  
December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the  
Company will be CLOSED from MON-  
DAY, 19th to THURSDAY, 29th Jan-  
uary 1920, (both days inclusive), during  
which period no Transfer of Shares can  
be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in  
this Company will be held at the Office of  
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on  
MONDAY, 14th to THURSDAY, 29th Jan-  
uary 1920, (both days inclusive), during  
which period no Transfer of Shares can  
be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of  
the Company will be held at the  
Registered Office of the Company,  
No. 2 Queen's Road Central, on  
SATURDAY, 7th February 1920, at  
3 o'clock in the afternoon for the  
purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Directors together with a Statement  
of Accounts for the Year ending  
31st December 1919.

The Register of Shares of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
MONDAY, 26th January to 7th Febr-  
uary 1920, (both days inclusive), during  
which period no transfer of shares can  
be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
KAN TONG PO,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 13, 1920.

PHOTO SUPPLIES,  
Kodaks and Kodak Film, &c.  
No. 174, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SOME CURIOSITIES OF  
STATE LOTTERIES.

[By J. G. SWIFT MACNEIL]

The ethical question involved in the contemplated issue of Premium Bonds, which must be regarded as a species of State Lottery, has been adequately discussed elsewhere, and will shortly come under the consideration of Parliament. It is, necessarily, beyond the scope of this article. There are, however, many curious incidents connected with the history of State lotteries in this country, a few of which, taken almost at haphazard, it may be of interest to record.

Having regard to the advocacy of the issue of Premium Bonds in unexpected quarters, recollection may be recalled to the fact that during the passage of the Home Rule Bill of 1893 through the House of Commons an amendment was proposed in the Unionist interest precluding the Irish Parliament from "raising of moneys for State county, or borough purposes by means of any lottery or undertaking of a similar character." Sir John Butcher in moving this amendment on the 17th August, 1893, said his object was to prevent the Irish Legislature from repealing certain Imperial statutes and sanctioning a peculiar demoralising form of public gambling; that at present lotteries were forbidden in the United Kingdom by a series of statutes, beginning in 1698; in the preamble of an Act passed in the reign of William III, in 1698, the evils which resulted from the existence of lotteries were very strikingly specified, and such methods of raising money were prohibited as being "a common nuisance."

Since the beginning of the nineteenth century, Sir John Butcher stated with accuracy, no attempt had been made to raise money by means of public lotteries in this country. Mr. (Viscount) Morley, who was then Chief Secretary for Ireland, opposed the amendment on the part of the Government.

He stated that everyone was agreed that the practice of a public resort to lotteries is pernicious, demoralising, and discreditable, "exactly," he said "because such a practice would be pernicious, discreditable, and demoralising, we do not suppose for one moment the Irish Parliament would resort to it."

It is a strange irony that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should be invited to establish a system the prohibition of whose establishment in Ireland by an Irish Parliament was regarded as a reflection on the dignity of that Parliament and the character of the Irish people.

In the debate on Sir John Butcher's lottery amendment in the House of Commons it was stated that a lottery system "tended to upset almost everyone for a couple of months every year; almost everyone talked about it during that period; servants clubbed together to buy joint tickets, and the thing worked a great deal of evil."

A very graphic description of the unrest and demoralisation produced by the State lottery system has been given in a book published in the series of the last century, entitled, "Ireland Sixty Years Ago," attributed correctly to the pen of the Right Hon. John Edmund Walsh, Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He there pictures the influence of the State lottery system on the humbler classes by the practice "insuring" a ticket.

An adventurer of "presented" himself at the lottery office during the days of drawing, and selected among the undrawn tickets a particular number on which he was "insured"—i.e., he laid a wager with the office keeper that it would be drawn next day or some particular day or would be blank or a "prize" as the case might be. The risk was in proportion to the number of undrawn tickets, but it was so managed that the odds were usually silver to gold; thus if five shillings were deposited and the insurer won he would get five guineas. These bets were made so low as a shilling, so that it was within the reach of everyone to try his fortune. Lucky or unlucky numbers occupied the attention and filled the minds of the citizens with omens and visions of success; a speculator walking the streets if he accidentally met an object he thought lucky would run directly to the lottery office and insure some number indicated by it. When once the insurance was effected it was not in the power of the fascinated man to rest as long as his number remained in the wheel. He went on increasing his premium while he had anything to pledge at all. The lottery ball was choked every day by crowds of adventurers eager to hear their fate.

The multitudes of these unhappy beings and the anxiety & distraction they displayed was suspended; a number was to be insured at any risk though the means were to be secured by pawnings, selling, or robbery; every faculty seemed absorbed in watching the chance of the number when procured. All the excesses that have been attributed to gambling among some few of the upper classes were here displayed by the whole population. The scenes that shock an observer in the privacy of a gaming house were of common occurrence in the public streets. The cheer of success and the groan of ruin, the wildness of exultation and the frenzy of despair were daily to be witnessed. The man who was honest before became a thief that he might

Continued on page 6.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED  
AND  
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.  
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents  
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Sacks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

C. E. WARREN & CO. LTD.  
Established 1866. 36 & 38 Des Vaux Head Central

BATHS & SANITARY FITTINGS  
WATER HEATERS & BATHROOM FIXTURES  
FIRE GRATES & HEATING STOVES  
COOKING RANGES IN ALL SIZES  
HOT WATER INSTALLATIONS  
TILES FOR FLOORS AND WALLS  
CAST IRON PIPES.

AUSTRALIAN ZINC  
Purity Percentages  
99.9% — 98.75% — 90%  
The high standard of purity maintained in the products of the Zinc Producers of Australia always justifies the confidence users put in it. Australian Zinc acts and reacts with certainty. The Association is prepared to supply the following:—<br

NEW SHIPMENT OF  
LOWNEY'S CELEBRATED  
AMERICAN CHOCOLATES

ON SALE BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

The Hongkong Dispensary,

TEL. 16.

Powell Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW

JUST RECEIVED

FROM PARIS.

SMART and INEXPENSIVE  
EVENING GOWNS.

Wm. POWELL Ltd.

Des Vœux Road.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON-LEITH.—On Jan. 24, at St. Joseph's Church, Alexandra Stepani Gordon, 3rd daughter of A. G. Gordon, Esq., of Hongkong, to Alister Cameron Leith, son of the late Alexander Leith, Esq., of Bedford.

BIRTH.

SULLIVAN.—On January 18, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Sullivan, a son.

DEATHS.

NOLAN.—At Government Civil Hospital, Jan. 23, Nicholas George Nolan, aged 44.

DEACON.—Victor Hobart Deacon, at Weymouth, England, on 15th January, 1920. (By cable).

KAPTEYN.—On January 16, at Shanghai, Barend Dirk Kapteyn (Manager, Holland-China Trading Co.).

LANNING.—At Shanghai, in his 68th year, George Lanning.

The China Mail.  
MORALE, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1920.

THE RAILWAY-MEN.

It is unusual, we believe, for a body of men to go mad with unanimity. There does not spring up suddenly a school of thought where "Black is White" is taken as one of the fundamental truths. Therefore it is all the more necessary to try to understand the new attitude of the working man at home; to understand if not to endorse. For disagreement can only exist if the object of it is understood; we cannot disapprove of the Integral Calculus if we do not understand it, but can only remark quite reasonably that we do not desire to understand it.

There has been a renewed cry for "more money" on the part of the workers and, parallel with this, an agitation for better conditions of labour and leisure, and, above all, for Control. Now the basis of all this lies deeper than might be at first sight imagined. The England of the last century was the marvel of foreigners. Villagers paid a deference to the squire quite incomprehensible to those who had not lived among them, and conservation of thought was reckoned the first point in a man's favour. Then the old reason—"My father voted yellow and my grandfather before him, and please God I'll vote yellow"—had for the English so

Shanghai was taken by British troops in 1842, and opened to foreign trade the next year by the Treaty of Nanking.

According to the Encyclopedia Sinica, the intention was that the Settlement, acquired with British blood, money and labour, should be a British Settlement. The American Consul, however, later on hoisted his flag in the Settlement in spite of British and Chinese protest, and the Settlement has ever since been International. In the old days the district called Hongkew was known as "the American Settlement," but it was never set up independently like the French Settlement, which is a French colony and quite apart in all ways from International Shanghai. The so-called American Settlement and the so-called British Settlement were formally united under one rule in December 1863. The last census (1915) showed a population of

Chinese 787,920, Japanese 7,337, British 5,521, Portuguese 1,332, American 1,443, Others 4,826.

These figures make rather interest, in the usual remakes of the 5,521, that if the 787,920 don't like it as they are there, "on sufferance," they can "clear out."

*Millard's Review* of AN ODOROUS Jan. 17 makes some COMPARISON, remarks that will not be popular in the northern Settlement. It contrasts the very different attitude towards the Chinese of the Italian settlement at Tientsin. Recognising this the journal says quite openly that "objection to the immediate granting of equal-citizen rights to Chinese in concessions are pragmatical rather than categorical." It hits one of Shanghai's faults by mentioning that "the prestige of Chinese residents in the Italian concession is already recognized by their being given the privilege of the Italian public garden on an equal footing with foreigners."

We are reminded that THE POWER although the Shanghai Municipal Council GLORY sometimes behaves as if it were a government, the "real governing organ of the Settlement is the Consular Body, composed of consular representatives of some eighteen different nations."

They make the laws: the municipal council administers them. It consists of six or seven British councillors to two or three foreigners. Lately, since the Germans and Russians ceased to count, the latter have been two Americans and one Japanese. *Millard's Review* refers to the "typical Shanghai point of view" as "absolute opposition to any tendency of the Chinese to have a voice in the International Settlement, and a general belief in the theory that China has not advanced one iota since the country was first discovered by westerners and a further general disbelief in China's possibilities even to develop along modern western lines." It goes on:

"The typical Shanghai man has lived in the city for a period of years varying from ten to fifty; has seldom been outside of the city limits; is acquainted with the Chinese people only to the extent of his compradore and his servants; and looks upon all Chinese as an ignorant, dirty and corrupt lot with very little hope for improvement. To carry the point still further, it might be said that 'Typical Shanghai' is interested in China only to the extent of keeping it sufficiently quiet and comfortable for the foreigner until he can acquire his fortune and get away. Typical Shanghai is not interested in missionary or uplift work, on the contrary rather looks down on any that tends to strengthen China or the Chinese in their aspirations toward the development of a stable government and an enlightened people."

Our contemporary then goes on to point out that Americans have quite a different point of view, an argument with which we are not immediately concerned. In the course of it, however, it accuses the British majority of "bulldoggedness, secrecy, inefficiency, and reaction."

But really, apart from "RABBLE," the pleasure of reading on the sensitive toes of those Shanghai fellows, there is no reason why we should discuss this business. The Chinese claim is bound to succeed ultimately. We can afford to leave the subject and turn to the timely topic of Robert Burns, whose immortal memory gets its annual jog this weekend. The main facts were that on October 31 last, a writ of summons was issued, claiming damages for breach of a contract, dated January 10, 1919, and an order was made for service of the writ out of the jurisdiction of Hongkong, (in Swatow). The defendant alleged that no proper service was effected.

Counsel then proceeded to read the affidavits. The case is proceeding.

Were Robert Burns

BURNS THE living to-day he would be called a Bolshevik.

The average man who knows of his boozing and his amours does not realize the hard life, the toil and the poverty, which drove him to these courses for relief.

Worse still, the average man, excepting the Scots, is not as familiar with the general tone and purport of the poet's works as he should be. These not only excuse the poet but they present an attitude toward life that is entitled to emulation. His life and his work considered together afford a striking lesson for these days, and it is easy to recognize the justice of his quotation of an old ballad, that "Were na his heart light he wad dee."

From "the unceasing toil of a galley slave" as a lad in his teens, with a brief spell of peasant recognition that did not carry financial success, his life progressed to the point where, as a dying man, he asked a cousin for the loan of \$10. The man whose songs and poems are now sung or quoted from pole to pole had little reward in his life-time. A poet of passionate sincerity, of robust commonsense and magnificent charity, there is not the slightest doubt that had he been living and writing in these times he would have been politically unpopular, even among many of his own countrymen. It is the fate of such supremely great teachers to

have their messages ignored when they are most apt. It is good to preserve the immortal memory of Burns; it were better to observe his teachings.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR IS WORTH 5s. 2d.

TO-DAY'S RETURN OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE SHOWS A CASE OF CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

There will be a "tea dance" at Wiseman's, to-morrow.

Consignees are reminded that all goods per the a.s. "Benarty" not cleared by to-morrow will be subject to rent.

A Chinese who was arrested on board the a.s. "On Lee," was this morning charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with the unlawful possession of 3 tacs of prepared non Government opium which was found tied to his belt at the back. He was fined \$250 or, in default, three months' hard labour.

A very successful Diocesan Synod of the Chinese Church was held at Canton last week under the presidency of the Bishop of Victoria. This evening the Bishop starts for an up-country trip in order to hold confirmations at Kungmoo and Hok Shan in the San-Wui district. He is announced to preach twice next Sunday Feb. 1 at Canton.

One month's hard labour was the sentence passed by Mr. N. L. Smith on a Chinese who was charged with the theft of \$100 worth of sausages from a shop in No. 24 Upper Lascar Road. The defendant alleged that the complainant was his brother, but this was stoutly denied by the complainant who said he did not know the defendant. The skin was stolen during the complainant's absence from the shop on Sunday morning. The defendant was arrested in the street by a constable who suspected that he had not come to the shop to make enquiries.

SUPREME COURT.

A SHIPPING CONTRACT.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before the Chief Justice application was made for a summons to set aside a judgment obtained on December 8, 1919, in the case in which Wong Lau Sang and Chan Iao Hing—shipowners of Hongkong, claimed damages for breach of contract for the purchase of a steamer called the "Kwong Hing" by Fong Yeung Chau, merchant of Hongkong and Swatow.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the applicant and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. G. R. Hayward appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Sharp said that the defendant

was applying to set aside the judgment which his Lordship would remember, was obtained, *ex parte* against the defendant, in his absence, on December 8, 1919, and to allow him to file his statement of defence and to proceed with the action on its merits. Grounds for the application and the circumstances would be shown in affidavits which Counsel would read later. The main facts were that on October 31 last, a writ of summons was issued, claiming damages for breach of a contract, dated January 10, 1919, and an order was made for service of the writ out of the jurisdiction of Hongkong, (in Swatow). The defendant alleged that no proper service was effected.

Counsel then proceeded to read the affidavits.

But still the house affairs would draw her thence,

Which ever as she could with hasty despatch,

She'd come again, and with a greedy ear,

Devour up their discourse.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—With reference to an article under the heading "The Week's Chat" in your edition of Saturday, January 24, I beg to inform you that, as a member of a much despised Police Force, I feel obliged to take exception to the remarks regarding "Shut Eye" and "Squeeze" which are totally incorrect. This belief about Policemen and "Squeeze" is far too prevalent and I would ask you to publish this letter in order to inform the Public that we are not quite as black as some folk would have them believe.

Yours truly,

HORACE.

Central Police Station.

Hongkong, January 26, 1920.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

THESE Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good. Now sold by Chemists and druggists.

BURN'S NIGHT.

DINNER AT HONGKONG HOTEL

Local Scotsmen gathered in large numbers at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night, for a dinner in honour of the memory of the Scottish bard, Robert Burns. Mr. G. M. Young, President of St. Andrew's Society, was in the chair, the guests of honour being H. E. Major General Ventris, and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. The gathering was of a very enthusiastic nature, Scottish airs being played by the band of the Wiltshires, while we bit skirts on the pipes by Mr. Wilson stirred the Scottish blood. The haggis was brought in by Mr. Souter, preceded by the piper. The duty of proposing the toast of "The Immortal Memory" fell to Mr. T. F. Haugh, who in the course of a lengthy speech said—

Mr. President, your Excellency and gentlemen—One of the pre-*inating* idiosyncrasies of the Scottish Race is the respect in which are held the traditions they have inherited (applause) and we Scotsmen of Hongkong (using the words of the Motto of a celebrated Scottish Cavalry Regiment, the Scots Greys) claim to be "second to none" in adherence to this characteristic—in giving effect to which we are gathered together to-night to honour the memory of one who has done more than any other individual to keep Scottish Traditions ever present in our minds.

First seeing the light of day in January 1759, our illustrious Bard, Robert Burns, was therefore born just 161 years ago on a small farm about two miles out from the town of Ayr, the eldest of a family of seven. And we may assume that his early experiences were not different from those of the contemporary youth of his age and station in life for the most part carrying with it but slight relaxation from the daily round of strenuous farm work. In fact we are told that at the age of 15 he was doing man's work and as he grew up whether at the Plough, Scythe or Reap-hook he feared no competitor, he and his younger Brother Gilbert being the only help their father employed. We must take it however that he had one great advantage over many of his young compatriots, the good fortune of having been born to God-fearing parents whose teachings inspired his early compositions such as "Poor Manie's Elegy" on the death of his favourite ewe, "To a Mouse" on the destruction of its nest when ploughing. "On seeing a wounded hare that had been shot at" "To a Mountain Daisy" (which his Plough had turned down) and many others proving the strong feelings of sympathetic compassion which predominated in his mind. These effusions were produced prior to the year 1786,.....but that beautiful Epic Poem "The Cotter's Saturday Night" was a much earlier production. I would ask you to follow me while I quote from it. After describing the homecoming of the Family, the stowing away of their Tools, and the frugal evening meal thus refers to his Father.

The cheerful supper done, with serious face.

They round the ingle, from a circle wide:

The fire turns over with patriarchal grace.

The big Hall's Bible, once his father's pride:

His bonnet reverently is laid aside.

His lyart hafters wearing thin and bare,

Those straws that once did sweet Zion glide,

He wales a portion with judicious care,

And "let us worship God" he says, with solemn air.

And we can well understand his reference to his Mother whose household duties appear to have often kept her employed away from these family gatherings.

But still the house affairs would draw her thence,

Which ever as she could with hasty despatch,

She'd come again, and with a greedy ear,

Devour up their discourse.

THE LAND O'CAKES.

Mr. A. G. Gordon, said—

Mr. President, Members and Guests of the St. Andrew's Society: I suppose there are some in this Company who would find it hard to tell the difference between a bear haddock and a pease scone. (Laughter). For the benefit of such, I may be permitted to say that there was no question of Fancy Bread about the "Cakes" with which the name of Scotland has been associated, they were a very plain bread indeed and as destitute of leaven as that which the children of Israel were commanded to eat in the wilderness. (Laughter). The only sweetening they had, came from the fact that they were the fruit of honest toil and hunger as you know is "gut kitchen" and together with the "halestone parrich, chief of Scotia's Food" formed the staff of life of a people whose tastes were as simple as their ideals were high.

"We cultivate literature on a little oafamed" was the motto proposed by Sidney Smith for the "Edinburgh Review," as popular as was the suggestion it touches the keynote of Scottish character and history, for what have we not done on a little oafamed? Our Fathers fought and studied

on it, wrote ballads and preached sermons on it, and created the Scottish Kingship which we are all so proud to claim, on a diet chiefly composed of oatcakes and oatmeal porridge. (Applause)

On such frugal fare they subdued a hard and stubborn soil and made it yield its yearly toll of harvest; they took tribute of wool and mutton from the moorland and hillside, and of hide and beef from the fellow-feast; they levied on loch and sea to support their fisher-folk and kept the rock and the reef, and the flying shuttle busy to clothe themselves in homespun, so that the old Arbroath toast became a very epitome of the vocations of that primitive time:

"The life o' man, the death o' fish, corn, horn, linen, yarn, lint, and tarry too."

Now, defying the rigours of an ungenial climate, they set themselves, in their dour and stubborn way, to make flowers grow where nature never intended such flowers to be; and they became so cunning in the mystery of Adam's art, that the Scottish gardener took the place of direction wherever man laid out flower-beds, or built green houses, throughout the civilized world. (Applause)

In such simple lines of industry were laid the material greatness of Scotland, its furnaces, its machine-shops, its shipyards, its flax and jute mills, and all other form of productive energy that have placed this little country and its few millions of people in the front rank of the mechanical activity of the world. (Applause).

The late Mr. Roosevelt once said that the State of New York was merely another name for the aggregate of the people in it, and I could not help thinking that there must



## SHIPPING

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

## SAILINGS:-

To Macao daily at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

From Macao daily 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Sundays at 4 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required. Further information may be obtained at the Company's Offices, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook &amp; Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

## STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK

Panama.

## S.S. "ST. ANDREW"

Sailing on or about February 4, 1920.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

## S.S. "AFRICA"

VENICE, TRIESTE &amp; BRINDISI

Sailing on or about January 31.

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG &amp; JAVA

FOR JAVA

S.S. "KIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 20th February.

FOR JAPAN

S.S. "BANRI MARU"

Sailing on or about 25th January.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIJUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo or through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS

COMPLETE STOCK

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON &amp; CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

## O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ATLAS MARU ..... Beginning of February.

GENOA &amp; BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

CANADA MARU ..... End of February.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU ..... Sunday, 1st February.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

MITSUKI MARU ..... Saturday 31st January.

VICTORIA &amp; VANCOUVER—Tacoona via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU ..... Wednesday, 25th February.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSHU MARU ..... Thursday, 29th January.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 6, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 5.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SWATOW & BANGKOK	STEAMERS	TO SWATOW
	PARBOU	Jan. 27, at 9 a.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	SHANTUNG	Jan. 27, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Jan. 29, at Noon.
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	YINGCROW	Feb. 1, at D'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILLOILO	TAMING	Feb. 10, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 35.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ICONUM" ..... About February 4.

"CROSSKEYS" ..... About February 15.

"WHEATLAND" ..... About February 24.

"ENDICOTT" ..... About March 16.

"ELETON" ..... About March 30.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE" ..... About February 20.

"ABERCON" ..... About March 5.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## FOR NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON.

## THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

## S.S. "CAPE MAY"

EARLY FEBRUARY.

VIA PANAMA.

S.S. "SAGAPORACK"

EARLY MARCH.

VIA PANAMA.

S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"

MIDDLE MARCH.

Via SUEZ.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES 2477 &amp; 2478. AGENTS

5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

## FOR NEW ORLEANS.

## THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

## S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

ABOUT MIDDLE MARCH, 1920.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES 2477 &amp; 2478. AGENTS

5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL SHIPS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers ..... Tons ..... Leave Hongkong.

SIBERIA MARU ..... 24,000 ..... 30th January.

PERSIA MARU ..... 8,000 ..... 2nd February.

KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 ..... 23rd February.

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 ..... 11th March.

SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 ..... 1st April.

From Kobe. \*Omitting call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINAS, CRUZ, LA PAZ,

CALLAO, ABIDA and IQUIQUE.

Through by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers ..... Tons ..... Leave Hongkong.

ATVO MARU ..... 16,000 ..... March 13th.

SHIYO MARU ..... 12,000 ..... May 11th.

KIYO MARU ..... 12,000 ..... July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## SHIPPING

## CP OS

## SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moto) Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG

TO VANCOUVER

DUE

VANCOUVER

# THE CHINA MAIL EXTRA.

HONGKONG

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1920.

## THE SLEEPING GIANT.

There are certain glib phrases about China, which excite intense irritation in anyone who knows anything about her. One is the popular but absolutely fallacious "Four Hundred Millions." The other we have used at the head of this note. Dr. G. E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, who has lately gone back to New York, was asked by an interviewer if he looked forward to a speedy awakening of "the sleeping giant." He gave the following admirable answer:

"People are very fond of describing China as a 'sleeping giant.' The figure of speech leaves much to be desired, for to anyone who even casually has studied China the question must present itself, Was China ever really a great potentiality? Rather China may become a giant some day. Personally, I feel that the phenomenon which at present is becoming plain in China is, rather than a re-awakening, that of a population which slowly, and for the first time, is solidifying into nationality, achieving consciousness of itself as a great entity and possible force, a tremendous group of individuals in process of being knit into actual union. Perhaps the slowest changes will come in Chinese social life, which is very conventional and less amenable to alteration even than other phases of existence in the vast Republic. But, improvements are upon their way. We must not overestimate the work which has not been done or the speed at which new work can be accomplished. An incredible inertia binds a people which accepts as its philosophy ancestor worship, which follows tradition blindly, which in the main feels a sorrowful contempt for all men and things foreign. The calm dignity of the Chinese is baffling to the man of Europe or America who would study them. One can only wonder what is going on behind the eyes which gaze upon the outer world with such non-committal apathy. I have learned enough of them to know that they really regard our feverish activity, our constant preoccupation in industry, commerce, and the like, as (to speak politely) foolishness."

Philosophy of that kind has caused a vast deal of suffering, but has it caused more than our Western hurry and fret? And it has certainly produced a civilization in many respects far more genuine.—N.C.D.N.

## SYNTHETIC DAYLIGHT.

### TRANSFORMING RAYS FROM ELECTRIC BULBS.

Mr. L. C. Martin, of the Optical Engineering Department of the Imperial College of Technology, exhibited at a meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society at the Royal Society of Arts an apparatus giving an artificial light which acts on colours in the same way as does daylight.

The invention is that of Mr. Sheringham, an artist, developed by Mr. Martin, who was assisted by Mr. A. Klein, a camouflage expert, and it is based on well-known facts. Daylight is composed of certain colours—those in the spectrum—and it originates in the incandescent gases in the sun. These are at a much higher temperature than the source of any artificial light, a fact which causes the blue and violet end of the spectrum to be much more crowded with energy. In artificial light the energy is mostly at the red end of the spectrum.

In the new synthetic day light an opaque reflector is fitted below the electric lamp in such a way that the rays are projected upwards against a multi-coloured screen, which has the effect of absorbing a relatively greater proportion of the components towards the red end of the spectrum, so that the light approximates to the condition of daylight.

A proportion of the illuminating value of the original light is lost in the new process, and a higher candle-power has to be used. It has been found that a 60 candle power bulb is ample for most practical purposes. The value of the invention is considerable. The indirect form in which it is applied makes it suitable for the lighting of shop windows and art galleries, for studio work of all kinds, dyeworks, tea and tobacco blending, and many other industries in which it is impossible to carry on properly after daylight has failed.

## ALLEGED MOTOR BANDITS.

### CRIMINAL SESSIONS TRIAL OPENS.

The trial of Ip Sui-Ping, Ng Wai, and Cheung Shing, indicted for the murder of Lau Cho on November 26 was commenced at the Supreme Court this morning before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., Attorney-General, prosecuted and the prisoners were defended by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. A. A. Arculli.

The following Jury was empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. W. C. Robinson, C. A. Marques, O. A. Smith, C. E. Riis, W. T. Shewan, C. D. Sullivan, and G. M. dos Remedios.

The Attorney-General stated that the murder was committed opposite No. 49 Des Vaux Road where a gang robbery had been committed.

The scene was close to the Wing Lok wharf from where the Macao steamer left. The deceased was not at the shop where the robbery was committed but was standing at a shop on the opposite side of the road. The case of the Crown was that the shot which killed the man was the shot which was fired by the robbers at an Indian constable in order to enable them to complete their robbery and carry away their booty and to prevent their apprehension by the constable. He was not in a position to prove which of the robbers had fired the shot which had killed the man. The case was therefore one which was called a common design one. The law on the subject they would hear from His Lordship. The Attorney-General next read a passage from Archibald which was to the effect that if several persons joined together for an unlawful purpose and in the course of carrying out their intention one of the number killed a man, all were equally guilty of murder. The common purpose alleged in the present case was felony and also the common purpose of preventing apprehension, which was also a felony. Therefore, they were all morally, and certainly legally, guilty of the murder of the deceased. When the robbery took place Indian Constable 82 being attracted by shots went up to the place and was fired at by two men who were coming in his direction. A few seconds later two men emerged from the shop and also fired at the constable, who appeared to have behaved very courageously throughout. He drew his revolver and taking cover behind a pillar fired back at the robbers, who escaped in a westerly direction. The constable followed the men, taking cover behind pillars and exchanging shots with the robbers. After the men had traversed about a couple of shops distance the constable went across to the other side of the road to get a better view of them and as he crossed the road the robbers fired several shots at him. One of the shots struck the deceased. The robbers then went along Des Vaux Road and finally turned into Sutherland Street, followed by the constable who saw the men enter a waiting motor car. They fired at the constable again. When the car started off one of the men in it fell out and the car was stopped and the man taken in again. The car started once more and the constable fired another shot which entered the hood of the car and unfortunately did not hit any of the robbers. The car then made off in a westerly direction. The constable seemed to have kept his head cool and was able to take down the number of the car and report the matter at the Police Station. The people in shop 29 where deceased was, would tell them that deceased was struck and that he fell down and was removed to the hospital where he died. That was all the evidence leading to the death of the man. There would be evidence called dealing with the arrest of the prisoners, and as to their identity. The chauffeur was forced by revolvers to be levelled at him to drive the car to the second search light near Collinson Street and then the robbers left the car and ran away. The Police acting on information went to the first floor of a restaurant in Cachick Street and saw the three prisoners seated at a table. The chief Chinese detective told them that he had come to search for arms and he arrested the first prisoner. Another detective arrested the second prisoner and while these were being searched the third prisoner crouched down and managed to slip away. He turned round at the landing and fired a shot which struck the elbow of the detective who had arrested the second prisoner. The second prisoner then ran away and going down stairs was met by Sergeant Clark who fired at the third prisoner. As the place was dark the shot missed and the Sergeant then struck the man on the head with the revolver, unfortunately losing it. The second prisoner then fired at the Sergeant who went across the road to take cover. The third prisoner was chased up the hillside and after a

## NOTES ON INFLUENZA.

Influenza is a disease which spreads directly from person to person. It is very infectious even in its early stages.

As is the case in many other diseases e.g. "Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever" there occur mild cases which escape detection. There are also "carriers" i.e. persons who while not ill yet harbour the infective virus and are therefore capable of spreading the disease.

By such persons the disease is maintained in a country during inter-epidemic periods.

**Method of Transmission.** The secretions from the nose, throat and respiratory tract of an infected person spread the disease by infecting the air in his immediate neighbourhood, especially by means of forced respiration e.g. coughing and sneezing. Therefore close association with infected persons, even mild cases, is the spread of the infection.

It is not considered probable that the virus can maintain existence and multiply outside the body of a host. Apart from crowds, and where there is plenty of space and free ventilation the virus given off becomes so diluted that the danger of infection is proportionately reduced.

**Preventive Measures.** These are largely individual undertakings and may be indicated by the following simple rules.

1. Avoid Crowds and public gathering.  
2. Keep all rooms well ventilated.  
3. Consider that all persons suffering from "Colds" are very probably infected with Influenza.

4. Persons with "Colds" should seek Medical advice.

5. An infected person should be isolated as much as possible quite early in his illness in an airy and well ventilated room.

6. All food utensils used by a patient should be kept for his use only. After use they should be disinfected by immersion in boiling water.

7. Towels, handkerchiefs etc. used by the patient should be similarly treated.

8. It is better to remove a patient to hospital when this can be done than to keep him at home.

9. If a patient holds a handkerchief over his nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing he will greatly diminish the contamination of the air in his neighbourhood. Handkerchiefs thus used should be frequently changed.

10. Attendants on patients can afford themselves some protection by wearing masks made of three or four folds of muslin. Spectacles or better goggles will afford protection against infection of the eyes.

Masks should be changed frequently. Boiling water will disinfect them.

11. People who in the course of their daily work are obliged to mingle with crowds or enter buildings where many people are present can to some measure protect themselves from infection by holding over their noses and mouths a clean handkerchief which will act temporarily as a mask entangling the minute droplets containing the virus which is given off by infected persons.

12. Live daily under a healthy regime; avoid "cief" and overindulgence in exercise and diet. Remember that alcohol is not a prophylactic.

13. A gargle may be used with advantage. For this a useful mixture may be made by dissolving a teaspoonful of common salt in a pint of water and adding enough permanganate of potash to produce a light pink colour.

sort of a duel with Sergeant Field he was wounded and gave himself up. The second prisoner got away to the beach and was wounded in the leg. He was arrested by Sergeant Hedge and a Chinese detective. The first prisoner was found to be in possession of money similar to that stolen from the shop and had a revolver on him and a number of cartridges. The second prisoner also had money and two revolvers, one of which belonged to Sergeant Clark. The third prisoner had \$800 with him and a revolver, also a number of live and used cartridges. There was no doubt whatever that these were the three men who had taken part in the robbery, because the men had made statements to that effect when charged at the Police Station. They all admitted that they went to the shop to rob. The revolvers found on the men were .22 calibre, and the bullet extracted from the deceased was a .32 calibre. It could not have been a bullet fired by the constable as he was armed with a .442 revolver. The Police had found a bullet in the car of .32 calibre and it was therefore clear that one of the robbers had used a .32 revolver. Evidence was then taken.

The case is proceeding. To-morrow the Court will visit the scene of the tragedy.

## MOLESTING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A Chinese who was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with molesting some Japanese boys, pupils of the Japanese Primary School in Kennedy Road, was this morning fined \$5 and told to warn his friends to leave the children alone.

It appears that the Japanese Consul had received information from parents to the effect that Japanese children were molested by boys whilst on their way to school, and made arrangements with the Police to keep special watch near the Dockyard. On Saturday morning at about 8.30, a Chinese constable who was put on special duty saw the defendant teasing some Japanese boys by snatching their hats. He arrested him.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS.

The s.s. QUINNEBAUG, Capt. Jesus Medina, 997 tons, arrived yesterday at 10.30 a.m. from Swatow with 900 tons of cargo.

The s.s. NAGANO MARU, Capt. M. Tomita, 2,370.90 tons, arrived yesterday at 5 p.m. from Moji with 640 tons of general cargo and 18 bags of mail.

The s.s. NAMSANG, Capt. M. Liddell, 2,391 tons, arrived yesterday at 12 noon from Moji with 1,200 tons of coal.

The s.s. ANN M., Capt. Moller, 4,238 tons, arrived yesterday at 1 p.m. from Singapore with 425 tons of general cargo.

### DEPARTURES.

The s.s. FOO LEE, (Capt. Miyazaka) sailed for Chafao via Weihaiwei at 7 a.m. today with 1,600 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. EWONGLEE, (Capt. Sankster) sailed for Shanghai at 3 p.m. today with 700 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. IJION, (Capt. Isakier) sailed for Seattle via Kuching at 4 p.m. today with 6,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. NIKI MARU, (Capt. Yoshihiko) sailed for Molborsa via Manila at 3 a.m. today with 500 tons of general cargo.

### ARRIVALS.

#### January 26.

FOO LEE, Chi. 7 a.m. for Chafao via Weihaiwei Yen-tai Hon.

INABA MARU, Jap. 8 a.m. for London via Singapore, N.Y.C.

KAPALI, (Capt. Sankster) 8 a.m. for Bangkok via Hangy Fook Tai Chong.

ANGELA, 8 p.m. for Shanghai, C.S.L.

IXION, Brit. 8 p.m. for Seattle via Kuching E. & Swire.

### CLEARANCES.

January, 26.

FOO LEE, Chi. 7 a.m. for Chafao via Weihaiwei Yen-tai Hon.

INABA MARU, Jap. 8 a.m. for London via Singapore, N.Y.C.

KAPALI, (Capt. Sankster) 8 a.m. for Bangkok via Hangy Fook Tai Chong.

ANGELA, 8 p.m. for Shanghai, C.S.L.

IXION, Brit. 8 p.m. for Seattle via Kuching E. & Swire.

### LIST OF PASSENGERS.

#### ARRIVED.

#### January, 25.

For the list of passengers see the list of arrivals.

## DAIRY FARM THEFTS.

A Chinese, an employee of the Dairy Farm at Pokfulum, was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with the theft of ten catties of broken rice, the property of the Dairy Farm.

The manager of the Dairy Farm said that a large quantity of rice which was used for feeding cows, had been stolen from the farm lately, and he had on several occasions been obliged to find his employees with a view to checking these thefts. On Saturday morning, the defendant was seen leaving the cow shed with the rice in his possession. As soon as he saw witness he returned to the shed. Witness followed him there and arrested him.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 or, in default, one month's hard labour.

## HONGKONG RESOURCES.

The inaugural meeting of the Committee appointed to enquire into the economic resources of the Colony was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Council Chamber, H.E. the Governor being present. The Committee is composed as follows: Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., chairman, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, deputy chairman, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Messrs. J. Parr, D. K. Moss, Ross Thomson, A. Beattie, Chan Harr, Chan Shui San, R. M. Dyer, A. Gibson, and J. Ried and C. M. W. Reynolds, secretary.

Addressing the meeting, His Excellency said he wanted to give them some of his experiences of a similar committee which he started in Ceylon in 1905 and which was still sitting. On that committee they excluded agriculture and recognised from the very beginning that if they were going to present a valuable report on the whole of the economic possibilities of the country they should have one Committee for each subject and bring their report at intervals. They also decided in Ceylon to divide the committee into sub-committees dealing with the separate departments of the work. For instance they had one committee dealing with industries, another with home industry, another with mining, and so on. The result was that they were able to do a considerable amount of work and at intervals of about six months they issued reports of what had been done. If they had not done that they would have had to have waited for years before they got any reports whatever. Those were the two things which from his own experience he knew they would find invaluable. He did not desire to dictate to them. Now the commission was in their hand if they wanted to add to the committee in any way they must let him know and it would be done. But he would give them one word of warning. "Do not try to get everybody on the committee who knows everything about everything because you will find that you will not get anybody there at all. The most desirable thing in his opinion was to get experienced men to come before them as witnesses. That was all he had to say and anything he could do for them at any time he would be only too glad to do. He now left the committee in the hands of its chairman, Hon. Sir Paul Chater.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater speaking as to how they should proceed said as they were all business men the best thing to do would be to arrange for the meetings to be held on afternoons.

It was then agreed that the next meeting should be held on Thursday at 3 p.m. at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Hon. Mr. Johnstone asked whether the question of income tax would come under the consideration of the Commission.

The Chairman replied that he did not think so.

## A CONVICTION RESTINED.

A Chinese boy was convicted last week on a charge of writing Chinese characters on a wall in Seymour Road, urging his compatriots to boycott the large Chinese department stores, styling them the "enemies of his country," and fined \$10. The boy was again before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

Addressing the boy, his Worship said that since convicting him, his attention had been drawn to the fact that he was charged under an Ordinance which was void, the said Ordinance having been suspended and nullified by proclamation in 1913. He would therefore be discharged and the \$10 returned to him.

## GOLF.

## INTERESTING MATCH AT KOWLOON.

The Kowloon Cricket Club golf match "England versus Scotland," played over King's Park course yesterday, proved to be one of the most enjoyable fixtures on record. The day could not be said to have been ideal for golf, for there was a fairly stiff wind and the course was somewhat contested.

Mr. G. H. May and Mr. G. Duncan, who captained the English and Scottish respectively, turned up appropriately attired; Mr. May in a cerise sweater with the red and white roses and Mr. Duncan in kilts. In the morning singles were played and after a hard contest, Scotland finished one up. In the afternoon foursomes were played and the English made a

brave effort to retrieve their position but were unable to do so as some of their opponents were playing at the top of their form and the game resulted in Scotland being three up, thus giving the whole match to Scotland, four up, the points being Scotland 15 and England 11.

After the morning play a tiffin was given in the K.C.C. club house. In proposing the health of the two Captains, Mr. D. G. Nicoll said he thought it had been one of the most successful games. In fact they had never had such an enjoyable game. He had to thank Messrs. May and Duncan who were assisted by Mr. Overy, for the able manner in which the match had been organized and carried out.

Messrs May and Duncan duly responded. Mr. May then proposed the health of the Guests, to which Mr. J. E. Mannix ably responded.

## THE SCORES.

SINGLES. FOURS.			
ENGLAND	SCOTLAND.	ES	
G. H. May .....	9 v.	G. Duncan .....	8 0 1
H. Overy .....	9 v.	D. Smith .....	8 0 1
H. W. Page .....	16 v.	G. W. Gibson .....	9 1 0
W. T. Elson .....	12 v.	J. Hyde .....	9 1 0
J. Parkes .....	12 v.	D. G. Nicoll .....	9 1 0
Dr. O. Woodman .....	9 v.	J. S. McIntosh .....	12 1 0
G. W. Avenell .....	14 v.	J. C. Fletcher .....	8 0 1
R. J. Dixon .....	16 v.	D. Neilson .....	20 0 1
A. O. Brown .....	14 v.	G. Gerrard .....	16 0 1
H. E. Stevens .....	14 v.	D. Ritchie .....	14 0 1
W. J. Edwards .....	18 v.	J. A. Moi .....	0 1
J. H. Donnithorne .....	16 v.	J. Gibson .....	16 1 0
J. P. Robinson .....	14 v.	D. Harvey .....	16 1 0
J. V. Braga .....	15 v.	R. V. Cameron .....	16 1 1
W. R. Oswald .....	24 v.	C. A. Atkinson .....	18 0 1
E. J. Edwards .....	14 v.	A. W. E. Davidson .....	16 1 0
F. W. Richmond .....	16 v.	J. McCubbin .....	16 0 1
Total.....	11 pts.	Total.....	15 pts.

## ARMS CASE.

## HINTS ON TRAINING.

Mr. C. F. Mason this morning appeared for a Chinese who recently arrived from America on the s.s. "Colombia." He pleaded "guilty" to a charge of possession of an automatic pistol and 79 rounds of ammunition which were found in his trunk, but denied guilty knowledge.

Mr. Wood said he would take the plea for one of "not guilty."

Proceeding, Mr. Mason said his client was well-to-do in America where he owned a piece goods business valued at \$25,000. The trunk was given to him by a cousin to take to relatives in China. He did not know the contents of the trunk.

After the defendant had gone into the witness box and corroborated counsel's statement to the effect that the trunk was given him by a friend in Ecuador to take to relatives in China, and he was ignorant of its contents, Mr. Mason submitted that his client had been very straightforward in his evidence. Beyond the fact that his client had committed a technical offence his Worship had no evidence to convict him.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 and ordered the contraband to be confiscated.

Mr. M. H. Turner this morning appeared for the Chinese living at No. 102 Canton Road, Yau Ma Tei, who was remanded by Mr. Wood on a charge of possession of a Winchester rifle.

Counsel said he had been instructed to defend the case only a few minutes ago, and he would like a remand.

His Worship fixed the hearing of the case for Wednesday afternoon, allowing bail in the sum of \$100.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[By Arrangement with the *Wah-Tsai Yat Po.*]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25.

Tun Ki Sui informs an interviewer that he favours direct negotiation with Japan regarding the Shantung business.

Luk Ching Cheung arrived at Peking on the 24 inst. He, with some other important persons, was a guest of Chu Sui Cheung, who had invited him to dinner. President Chu proposes that in dealing with the Shantung case opinions from the various provincial authorities should be collected and submitted to Luk Ching Chung for decision.

"A country without external assistance" said the President "is hardly able to get full satisfaction from a power at dispute with her."

The date fixed for the closing of the new Parliament is Feb. 1.

Passengers from the wrecked steamer "China" are arriving at Shanghai in three batches; the first lot is expected here to-day.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has again been reminded by the Japanese Minister at Peking that the Shantung case should be proceeded with. If China does not want to accept a settlement he asks whether China is going to let Japan have a free hand in Tsingtao. The Minister of Foreign Affairs promised an answer in a few days.

It is reported that Luk Ching Cheung was not in high spirits when he arrived at Shanghai. He is said to be ill and an immediate resumption of his official duties is not possible.

There is one exercise I would commend to my boy friends. Lie on your back and hold your body rigid. Bring your legs up and touch the floor at the back of your head with your toes; then let the legs go back to their original position, leaving them stiff. Slowly bring your body up and strike an upright pose, and then bend as if you would touch your toes with the tips of your fingers, but instead stand on your hands for a second or two before slowly resuming a lying position on your back—Georges Cartier in the *Daily Mail*.

There is a fighting man on the staff of the "China Mail" and he would add the following:

Place your left hand upon your left hip then bend over sideways to the right, at the same time touching the tip of your nose with the back part of your right thumb, extending the fingers slowly, until you are able to touch the ground with the top of your head. When in this position try to whistle "Home Sweet Home" in the key of G flat minor. After practising this exercise forty times every other hour, if you are not able to go into the ring and mesmerise any boxer, then give it up.

## LATEST HOME NEWS.

Three great trade fairs are being held simultaneously in London, Glasgow and Birmingham, from Feb. 23 to March 5. The biggest influx of foreign buyers ever experienced in Britain is already beginning. London promises to be the new Leipzig of the world, and great preparations are being made not only to make the visit worth while from a commercial point of view but also to give the foreign guests a thoroughly enjoyable time. Tours to various parts of the country will be arranged, and many British manufacturers have made plans for visits of inspection to their works. Over 95,000 official invitations have been sent to foreign buyers in all parts, from the British Department of Overseas Trade. A large number of visitors, some already on the way, are coming from Greece, Egypt, Roumania, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, and other places. Arrangements have been made to give foreign commercial representatives facilities for obtaining passenger and shipping accommodation.

## ALLEGED PROCURATION.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning, a Chinese and his concubine were charged with harbouring a married woman for an immoral purpose and pleaded "not guilty."

Evidence was given to the effect that Sgt. Murphy visited a house, No. 4 Praya West (Kennedy Town), in connection with another case, and in the male defendant's box found certain documents which led him to go to No. 39 Belchers Street where he found the other defendant was the mistress of a brothel. In the house, the married woman was found, and she informed the sergeant that the defendants were making arrangements to sell her. The document found in the first defendant's box was a deed of sale relating to the complainant.

The sergeant arrested the two defendants and placed the complainant in the care of the Po Leung Kok. The case was remanded for hearing until Thursday morning. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$200 for the man, and \$100 for the woman defendant.

The Commission also met Captain D. K. Wahl and Mr. Luther Nelson prominent residents of Canton who are interested in Aviation.

The next stopping place of the Com-

## MACAO AND AVIATION.

Camoens, the famous Portuguese poet who expounded new thought and advanced ideas and whose poetry forced him to fly to this place of refuge from oppression in his home country, could he but speak from the tomb would say to aviation, "You have given to the world wings to fly from oppression caused by adhering to worn out ideas."

On this isle of the Poet's exile has been born what promises to be one of the largest Aerial operating concerns in the Far East which has been properly named the Far East Aviation Company.

Mr. C. E. W. Ricou a leading citizen and business man of Macao, owner of the electric lighting plant and interested in the development of one of the most progressive points on the China Sea, received the Commission Organizing The First Aerial Derby Around The World on their arrival here to-day and discussed with them at his beautiful home the great advantages it would be to Macao to have an aerial service and informed members of the Commission the work he has already done in the direction of installing the desired service.

The Far East Aviation Company has ordered to Macao seven planes, and ten American Pilots and mechanics and more will be added to the staff as soon as they can be secured. Mr. Ricou organized the Company and is the leading spirit in putting it into operation, having an office at Hongkong where in connection with Hongkong citizens the policy of the Company is to be executed.

The routes of flight planned for the present are as follows:

Between Macao and Hongkong 30 miles, present time transportation boat four hours, time estimated by air 30 minutes.

Between Hongkong and Canton 65 miles, present time transportation rail four hours, time estimated by air 60 minutes.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai 816 miles, present time transportation two and half days, time estimated by air 12 hours.

Many important cities are on these routes and the flying boat will be used exclusively although there are good field landings at Shanghai and Canton and one can be established at Kowloon opposite Hongkong.

Mr. Ricou is an expert aviator and was in charge of aviation in Indo-China during the war, being located at Saigon.

While it is not probable at present Macao may not be represented in the Aerial Derby Around the World, the Colony is quite likely to be a stopping place for aviators travelling east or west and to encourage the good work in aviation going on the Commission appointed.

Mr. C. E. W. Ricou their Special Commissioner for Macao assured the Commission his hearty co-operation in assisting in the organization and in conducting the Derby.

Mr. Ricou presented the Commission to His Excellency Governor Correia da Silva who received them in the palace.

Governor Correia da Silva was formerly Admiral in charge of the Naval station in the Azores.

The Governor welcomed the Commission to the Colony and expressed a desire to know more of their work which he had read about through the columns of the press.

Details of the route of the Derby, its object, and benefit to the world were made known to His Excellency who approved the work of the Commission and appreciated its great value to the Colony the establishing of an aerial service would produce.

He hoped the Commission would visit his native Country Portugal and inform the people the progress the Commission had made in the organization of the Derby assuring them that the Portuguese people would give a strong support to the movement.

He thanked the Commission for calling and said if he could be of any assistance he hoped his services would be speedily commanded, and that some time in the near future he hoped to travel by the air service from Macao to his capital city Lisbon in Portugal.

Macao is the pioneer settlement in the Far East and dates back to 1557, is a wide awake progressive Colony and worthy of a visit from travellers. A new hotel would offer additional inducements to visitors who would prolong their stay did ample accommodations exist.

Inspector Davitt said that considering the complainant's age, the teeth could be easily knocked out without using much violence.

His Worship ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$5, and another \$5 as compensation to the complainant.

## MURDER ON THE "TAIKI MARU" THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

The report of the directors to be presented at the first ordinary yearly meeting of the Company to be held at the Company's registered office, No. 2, Queen's Road, Central on Saturday, 7 February, reads:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the profit and loss account for the year ending December 31, 1919, together with the balance sheet at that date.

## ACCOUNTS.

The profit for the year after deducting all expenses amounts to \$370,268.68 which your Directors propose to deal with as follows:
To pay a dividend of 6 per cent. on the paid up Capital absorbing \$120,000.00
To pay a Bonus to Directors, Holders of Founder's Shares and Staff ..... 37,540.30
To write off Organization Expenses ..... 7,003.74
To Transfer to Reserve Fund ..... 200,000.00
To carry forward ..... 5,724.64
<b>\$370,268.68</b>

## DIRECTORS.

The Directors have to record with deep regret the death of the late Mr. Chan Kai Ming, which took place on December 11, 1919.

In accordance with the articles of association Messrs. Fung Ping Shan, P. K. Kwoh and Ng Chang Luk now retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Percy Smith, Set and Fleming, who retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

## PONG WAI TING, Chairman.

Hongkong, January 20, 1920.

## LIABILITIES.

Capital—20,000 shares of \$100 each fully paid ..... 2,000,000.00
Current Deposits ..... 2,019,467.78
Fixed Deposits ..... 1,997,309.75
Agencies ..... 271,406.37
Liabilities on Account of Customers as Per Contra ..... 138,185.03
Profit and Loss A/c ..... 370,268.68
<b>\$6,796,637.61</b>

## ASSETS.

Cash in Hand ..... \$555,662.06
Cash at Bankers ..... 525,237.11
Time Loans to Bankers ..... \$656,410.26
Loans Receivable ..... 2,493,774.20
Current Accounts overdrawn against Guarantees and Security ..... 323,564.86
Agencies ..... 1,859,822.57
Bills Receivable ..... 100,000.00
Payments in advance including Rent and Telegraph Deposit ..... 10,439.59
Exchange Transactions outstanding ..... 6,106.94
Bank Premises (Part Payment) ..... 76,712.00
Furniture and Fixtures ..... 13,719.25
Organization Expenses ..... 7,003.74
Acceptances on Account of Customers as per Contra ..... 138,185.03
<b>\$6,796,637.61</b>

## SHIPPING

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA  
APCAR AND  
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST  
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.  
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED  
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From (Leaving)	Destination
"SOMALI"	6,700	6th Feb.	MARSEILLES & LONDON direct.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	6th Feb.	MARSEILLES & LONDON direct.
"DILWARA"	5,100	16th Feb.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"KASBIR"	5,010	16th Mar.	MARSEILLES & LONDON via Ceylon.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From (Leaving)	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	28th Jan.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From (Leaving)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	4th Feb.	"Alls. at Manila.
"EASTERN"	4,000	26th Feb.	Sundakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From (Leaving)	Destination
"TOKA"	6,317	26th Jan.	Kobe.
"DILWARA"	6,694	4th Feb.	Shanghai.
"TAKADA"	7,000	6th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	7th Feb.	Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	6,010	11th Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their O. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
Steamer and Cabin fares with Electric Fare free of charge.  
Steamer and Cabin fares with Electric Fare free of charge.  
Parcels Mairies not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.  
Passengers tranship at Colombo to Mantra.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Rates, Handbook, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**N. Y. K.**  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU ..... Wednesday, 4th Feb., at 11 a.m.  
KASHIMA MARU ..... Sunday, 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.  
FUSHIMI MARU ..... Wednesday, 17th Mar., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU ..... Monday, 26th January, at Noon.  
KAMO MARU ..... Friday, 6th February, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYAMA MARU ..... Wednesday, 4th February.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ..... Monday, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ..... Wednesday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murno, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TAJIMA MARU ..... Beginning of March.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

HAKATA MARU ..... End of February.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

NAGANO MARU ..... Monday, 26th January.

TENSHIN MARU ..... End of January.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CEYLON MARU ..... End of January.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ..... Saturday, 21st February, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHIMPO MARU ..... Saturday, 31st January.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ..... Thursday, 6th February, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

Telephone Nos. 108 & 203.

18. YASUDA, Manager.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR PARTIES APPOINTED TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 30th January.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Perla Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd February.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 28th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 3rd March.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China	The Admrial Line	On 31st January.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Icon	The Admrial Line	About 4th Feb.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Arctic Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th February.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Sawa Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th March.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Monteagle	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 22nd January.
New York via Suez	Empress of Japan	Edwards & Co., Ltd.	End of Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Egyptian Castle	Butterfield & Swire The Bank Line Ltd.	End of Jan.
New York via Panama	Nikko Maru	Dowdell & Co., Ltd.	On 13th Mar.
Australian Ports via Japan	Superior	Butterfield & Swire The Bank Line Ltd.	End of Jan.
Portland	Montague	The Admrial Line	About 20th Feb.
New York via Panama	St. Andrew	Dowdell & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru	P. & O.R.I. & A.L.	On 27th Jan.
Shanghai, Tengchow	Tea	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th Jan., Noon.
Calcutta via Swatow & Rangoon	Tea	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th Jan., Noon.
Singapore, Penang & Bangkok	Calypso	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	End of January.
Kuching via Swatow and Amoy	Calypso	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th Jan.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Calypso	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Feb.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Calypso	Douglas Lepank Co.	On 26th Jan., at 10 a.m.
London & Colombo	St. Francis	The Bank Line Limited	On 31st Jan.
London and Antwerp	Siam Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Middle of January.
London via S'pore, Jang & Cbo &c	Atala Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Beginning of February.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Inaba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th Jan., at Noon.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Osaka Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Feb.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Saito Maru	P. & O.R.I. & A.L.	On 26th January.

## SHIPPING

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE  
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.  
MAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

U.S. "COLOMBIA" ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21st.

U.S. "VENEZUELA" ..... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18th.

U.S. "ECUADOR" ..... WEDNESDAY, Mar. 24th.

## ALSO

The following U. S. Shipping Board vessels

U.S. "WEST CONOW" ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21st.

U.S. "WEST SILENCE" ..... FRIDAY, Feb. 26th.

HONGKONG—CALCUTTA SERVICE.

U.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 19th.

U.S. "LAKE FAULK" ..... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26th.

Cargo accepted on straight bills of lading to Calcutta, Rangoon, and South American ports.

For further information apply to

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Hotel Mandaria, Cable Address "POLARIS".  
Telephone 141.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Offices: San Francisco and Seattle, U. S.A., Shanghai, China; Manila, P.I.; Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.  
Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board:

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA & PHILIPPINES.

For SEATTLE & VANCOUVER. For SAN FRANCISCO.

"DELIGHT" For HATHAWAY" End Jan.

"WEST LIVIS" Late Jan. COLORADO SPRINGS" Early Feb.

"West Keltic," "West Hanover," "West Lion," "Western Glen," "Hawkerfield," "Devonite," "Editor," "Stanley," "Eldorn," "West Cactus," "West Segevia," "West Lipp," "Brave," "Vintex" & "Vinta."

Arrivals to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overland points in U. S. and Canada.

HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor Powell's Building, 18, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3000.

L. EVERETT, Vice-Prs. E. A. NELSON, Gen. Agent.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

## OF THE

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Monthly Services between NETHERLANDS, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through

ENGLISH PATENT LEATHER  
DANCING PUMPS and SHOES  
in all sizes and fittings.

Owing to these arriving late in the season  
we are offering the whole lot at a special  
price for one week only.

\$9.00 per pair.

MACKINTOSH  
& CO., LTD.  
Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vœux Road. Telephone 29.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

MR. ASQUITH ATTACKS COALITION.

London, January 5th.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Cambridge, recalled that forty years ago there were only two parties. Now the Labour Party was the most formidable rival. He said that Lord Haldane's magnificent and unparalleled services to the country in the greatest crisis in its history would be vindicated by time before long. He was of opinion that the heaviest indictment against the Coalition Government was that while the Peace Conference was redistributing territories, repainting maps and imposing here, there and everywhere among our fate enemies intolerable and impossible burdens, it made no serious or sustained attempt to secure even the foundation of the possibilities of a peace with Russia. The Coalition's Russian policy was ill-inspired and mistaken from the first. Such a large community of Russian must decide for itself, whether right or wrong, whether for ill or good, its own form of government.

Now, at last, the Government apparently had settled on a policy, namely, the refusal to inquire. Could there be a better illustration of the drawbacks of a Coalition Government than this zigzag, this series, of compromises, improvisations, accommodations, insincerities and inconsistencies?

Dealing with Home Rule, Mr. Asquith said it was impossible to govern Ireland with coercion in the one hand and conciliation in the other. The only way Ireland could be made loyal to the Empire was to apply the principles of the League of Nations, giving to the Irish people, in a most complete and a most uncompromising form, control over their own affairs.

Mr. Asquith said that the Anti-Dumping Bill, not only violated all the fundamental principles of Free Trade, but the fundamental principles of Liberalism. But for a Liberal Government, of which he had been the head, we should have had no enfranchised democracy; we should have had a greatly restricted and monopolised trade, and we should have had Labour still at the mercy of capital. It was by following the principles of the Liberal Party and this alone that we could secure for the country a destiny worthy of its past. (Applause.)

FRENCH POLICY.

Paris, January 23.

M. Millerand, in a ministerial declaration which was read this afternoon in the Chamber and the Senate, emphasised that in order to obtain legitimate benefits from victory it was necessary neither to make less effort nor to display less self-denial than were required to obtain victory. The era of sacrifices and restrictions had by no means come to an end. The duty of citizens could be summed up in four words: "Produce more, consume less. The Government's principal concern must be to find sources of taxation without discouraging the spirit of enterprise. He contended that it was morally just that war profits should be particularly heavily hit. Finance would not permit the State assumption of exclusive exploitation of natural wealth. The Government proposed a formula providing for co-operation between private initiative and the State.

The Government's Labour policy was to guarantee to labour a legitimate share of the profits as well as organisation of the conditions, and seek to prevent or settle disputes by means of arbitration. The Government would leave nothing undone to strengthen the League of Nations, but it would be unpardonable frivolity to trust to the promises of the future for safeguarding immediate security and securing the reparation to which France was entitled. One of the first problems would be a new organisation of the military and naval forces, which economic conditions would demand, and the duration in duration of service. The Treaty of Versailles which would be carried out with unshakable firmness, involved the close and cordial maintenance of the alliance which had saved the world.

France was determined to maintain relations of confidence and friendship with the smaller Powers. She would not forget it was her duty to guarantee respect for stipulations to them which should contribute to the maintenance of peace.

AMERICAN FUNDS FOR IRELAND.

New York, Jan. 19.

Presiding at a meeting at Lexington Opera House, De Valera, the Irish Sinn Fein leader, read a letter from Mr. Smith, the Governor, wishing success to the Irish Republic. It was announced that \$2,500,000 had been subscribed in New York to the Irish loan.

"WALLA WALLA" Launches at Blake Pier. Night and day service.

WEEK END SPORTS.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C., 2; H.M.S.  
"AMBROSE," 0.

A team representing the Hongkong Football Club, met and defeated, on the Club ground on Saturday, a team drawn from H.M.S. "Ambrose," in a friendly match, to the tune of two goals to nil.

The Club fielded a fairly strong side with Clark of the Police partnering Tonkin at back, whilst Hamilton on the right extreme, had "Teddy" Neal as his inside partner. Neal proved to be a good addition to the Club team. He fed his wing well, and was the initiator of many good incursions by the Club forwards.

The match opened fast with the sailors attacking with keen determination. The good work of Tonkin and Clark, and of Raiton at centre half however, prevented them from being any too dangerous. Early in the game, the Club showed their superiority by taking the ball into the sailors' territory after Tonkin had cleared, and kept it there for quite a spell, giving the defence a hot time, but unfortunately, they were unable to find the net and after a full five minutes' defensive work, the defenders were again able to breathe freely.

The Club attacked from the kick off and invaded enemy territory, but failed to find the net, as Hyder was playing too safe a game in goal to permit anything to go past him. Then Kowloon began to go on the war path, but they were soon checked by Gerard who was as usual, a sound back. What Gerrard missed, MacKenzie did not find much difficulty in punching away. It was not until the match was some fifteen minutes old that Kowloon met with success. Rasmussen netting the ball from a good centre by Taylor. Zeverin and Boysen worked hard for an equalizer, but Jackson and Wheeler gave them no chance, robbing them and kicking to midfield every time they got within shooting range. At half time, the score sheet read one goal to nil in favour of Kowloon.

Kowloon was our goal getting from the opening whistle in the second half, and swarmed their enemies' territory with such vigour that it seemed impossible that the citadel would survive the attack, but Gerrard came to the rescue and cleared. The ball was brought back however, and it remained in front of goal for a long time. During a melee, in which fully twenty men participated, Kowloon found the net. Their third goal came a few minutes later in the same fashion. The crowd of players was so dense in front of goal during these melees, that it was impossible to ascertain who were responsible for the scores. The Club made gigantic efforts to reduce the lead after this, and were soon successful in finding the net. Boysen sending in a swift shot at close quarters, which Hyder could not be blamed for not saving. Not wishing to allow the Club to reduce the lead so easily, Kowloon dashed away and once more found the net. Knight shooting at close range after the ball had travelled to Taylor. Rasmussen and Tatam in quick succession. The final whistle found Kowloon winners by four goals to one.

NAVY RESERVES, 6; SOUTH CHINA "B," 0.

Saturday proved to be an "off day" for the Navy Reserves when they defeated South China "B" to the tune of six goals to nil. The sailors did not have to stretch themselves to get their goals. They did what they liked, and put the ball into the net whenever they felt so inclined. Play did not become interesting until the second half when the Chinese changed their goal-keeper. It was then that the sailors found difficulty in scoring, for this new man seemed to know his work well. Perhaps had the Chinese played him "between the sticks" from the start they would not have suffered such a crushing defeat.

The fact that the Chinese were unable to reply with a single goal to their credit, spoke well for the clever defence put up by the sailors' backs and goalie, what time the Chinese got into enemy territory, which was very rare, as they were always kept busy defending their own citadel. The following were responsible for the sailors' goal: Innes, McCarthy (2), Cobb, Cluelow and Brant.

SOUTH CHINA "A," 1; UNITED F.C., 0.

South China "A" were more fortunate than their colleagues of the "B" team, and managed to secure the two points at stake in their match against the United, by the only goal of the match.

The United kicked off and made a very plucky onslaught on their opponents' citadel, but they did not find the net owing to want of decision as to what to do when in front of goal. The Chinese also were not so speedy as they used to be, and were quickly robbed. It was not until near the close of the first half that they managed to open the scoring, their centre forward finding the net after tricking McLeod into leaving his charge to rush out to meet the ball.

With the exception of one or two incursions by the Chinese forwards which were ably foiled by Simmons who proved to be a very safe and vigorous back, although a little reckless, and inclined to aid his forwards whenever they attacked, by leaving his post and going as far as the centre line, the second half was the United's by a large margin. Although

both sides making occasional breakaways which resulted in sorry disappointment, until when there were about five more minutes to go, then the Chinese achieved what was considered the impossible, by finding the net twice in quick succession. On the first occasion, their right winger drew the goalie by a clever piece of tricky play and then passed the ball to his inside man who shot into an empty goal. The second goal came immediately afterwards from their left wing man who sent in an oblique shot which just skimmed the cross bar and slipped into the net. The final whistle which came about two minutes afterwards, found the Chinese the deserving winners by three goals to one.

2ND DIVISION LEAGUE.

KOWLOON F.C., 4; CLUB RESERVES, 1.

Contrary to general expectations.

Kowloon did not have such an easy

work to secure all of their four goals.

The Club attacked from the kick off and invaded enemy territory, but failed to find the net, as Hyder was

playing too safe a game in goal to per-

mit anything to go past him. Then

Kowloon began to go on the war path,

but they were soon checked by Gerard

who was as usual, a sound back.

What Gerrard missed, MacKenzie did

not find much difficulty in punching

away. It was not until the match was

some fifteen minutes old that Kowloon

met with success. Rasmussen netting

the ball from a good centre by Taylor.

Zeverin and Boysen worked hard for

an equalizer, but Jackson and Wheeler

gave them no chance, robbing them

and kicking to midfield every time

they got within shooting range. At

half time, the score sheet read one

goal to nil in favour of Kowloon.

Kowloon was our goal getting from

the opening whistle in the second half,

and swarmed their enemies' territory

with such vigour that it seemed im-

possible that the citadel would survive

the attack, but Gerrard came to the

rescue and cleared. The ball was

brought back however, and it remained

in front of goal for a long time.

During a melee, in which fully twenty

men participated, Kowloon found the

net. Their third goal came a few

minutes later in the same fashion.

The crowd of players was so dense

in front of goal during these melees,

that it was impossible to ascertain who

were responsible for the scores.

The Club made gigantic efforts to re-

duce the lead after this, and were soon

successful in finding the net. Boysen

sending in a swift shot at close quar-

ters, which Hyder could not be blamed

for not saving. Not wishing to allow

the Club to reduce the lead so easily,

Kowloon dashed away and once more

found the net. Knight shooting at

close range after the ball had travel-

led to Taylor. Rasmussen and Tatam

in quick succession. The final whistle

found Kowloon winners by four goals

to nil in favour of the Club.

NAVY RESERVES, 6; SOUTH CHINA "B," 0.

Saturday proved to be an "off day"

for the Navy Reserves when they

defeated South China "B" to the

tune of six goals to nil. The sailors

did not have to stretch themselves to

get their goals. They did what they

liked, and put the ball into the net

whenever they felt so inclined. Play

did not become interesting until the

second half when the Chinese

changed their goal-keeper.

It was then that the sailors found difficulty in scoring, for this new man

seemed to know his work well.

Perhaps had the Chinese played him

"between the sticks" from the start they

would not have suffered such a crushing

defeat.

The fact that the Chinese were unable

to reply with a single goal to their

credit, spoke well for the clever de-

fence put up by the sailors' backs and

goalie, what time the Chinese

got into enemy territory, which was very

rare, as they were always kept busy

defending their own citadel.

The following were responsible for the

sailors' goal: Innes, McCarthy (2),

Cobb, Cluelow and Brant.

SOUTH CHINA "A," 1; UNITED F.C., 0.

South China "A" were more fortunate

than their colleagues of the "B" team,

and managed to secure the two

points at stake in their match against

the United, by the only goal of the

match.

The match started very evenly with

the sappers who had the services of a

couple of Wiltshire men, attacking

from the kick off, but their shooting

was faulty, and they could not find

the net. After a spell during which

the Chinese did not come up to

## BELGIAN OAKS FROM OHIO ACORNS.

Great oaks these many years have grown from the oak's seed, the acorn, but it is doubtful if acorns carefully harvested in Ohio have ever before been transported to Europe for use in reforestation. Under the supervision of the Ohio Experiment Station, many hundreds of pounds have been gathered, mostly of the black oak and the white oak. The acorns will be shipped to France and Belgium, where they will be planted in forest nurseries. There is much more than sentimental interest in the fact that many of the forests destroyed in war will rise again from American seed soon to be sent abroad.

Acorns are collected with comparative ease, because of their size, but their very bulk and nut-like qualities are in some ways disadvantageous. The acorn of the white oak is edible, as New England farm boys have known these many years, and the acorns of all the oaks are relished by those persistent harvesters, the squirrels. The fact that acorns are heavy and cannot be carried any considerable distance by the wind, as maple and pine seed, for example, are, undoubtedly is an important restrictive factor in the natural production of oaks in our forests, for this peculiarity confines the limits of seed distribution.

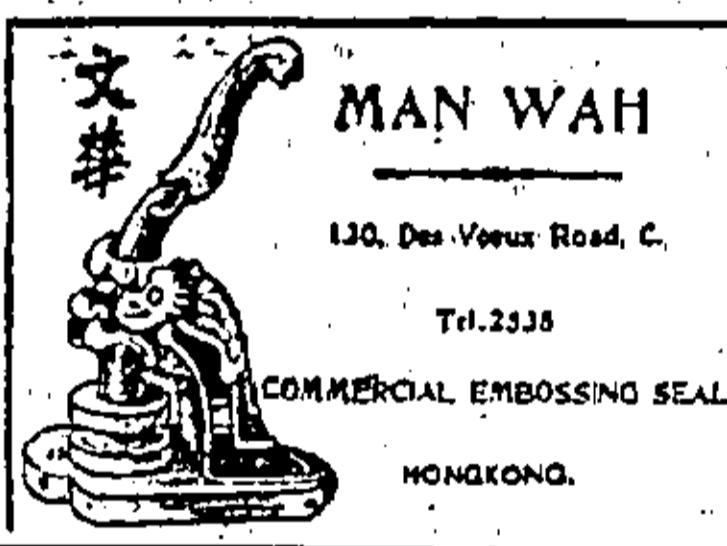
There is a second restrictive factor. Not only squirrels, but blue jays, nut-hatches, and some other birds, are fond of acorns, and will make the prolific acorn tree a hunting-ground to which they will return again and again, with the result that there are fewer seeds for reproduction.

Great, lusty oaks grow from little acorns, but for the sake of the seed which country boys make into midge tops the oak in maintaining itself through the centuries must fight a constant battle. Thus it is that the oak is so often a lonely tree, a great monarch in a forest of other and much commoner evergreen and deciduous varieties.

In New England, where climate and soil are alike favourable, and where the white oak, the red oak, and the chestnut oak all bear annual crops of acorns, the oak, prized as it is for lumber, but a small fraction of the annual timber cut. The tree grows very slowly; it must contend with the gipsy moth pest, and its seed, which is loved by the animals and largely harvested by them, fails in the task of reproduction on the scale which the white pine, its ally which is concealed in large cones, so efficiently attains.

DO YOU COUGH?

DO NOT overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 26th JANUARY, 1920.

## OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS	
Sterling Exchange	5.2 T. T.
Hongkong Banks	... \$600 s.
MARINE INSURANCE.	
Canton Ins.	... \$350 b.
North China Ins.	... \$160 n.
Union Ins.	... \$150 n.
Yangtze Ins.	... \$200 n.
Far Easterns	... T. 22 n.
FIRES INSURANCE.	
China Fire Ins.	... \$150 s.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	... \$150 s.
SHIPPING.	
Douglas	... \$89 s.
H.R. Steamboats	... \$204 b. 22s.
Indo-Chinas (Prc.)	... \$120 n.
Do. (Def.)	... 208 s.
Shoo Transports	... \$240 b.
Star Ferries	... \$29 s.
MINING.	
Kalian Mining Adm.	... 133 b.
Langkawi	... 133 b.
Shamal Loans	... T. 14 s.
Shan Explorations	... 133 b.
Ranau	... 82 s.
Tromb Miner.	... 458 n.
Art Capitan	... 307 b.
DOCKS, WHARFS, GODOWNS, ETC.	
H. & K. Wharfs	... \$384 s.
H. & W. Docks	... \$160 s.
Star Docks	... \$110 b.
New Engineering	... 320 b.
LANDS, HOUSES & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	... \$109 s.
Hongkong Hotels	... \$112 b.
Hongkong Lands	... \$119 n.
Humphreys	... 97 b.
Kowloon Lands	... 163 n.
Land Reclamation	... \$140 n.
West Points	... 558 n.
COTTON MILLS.	
Two Cottons	... \$455 n.
Kung Yik	... \$51 n.
Loon Kong Mows	... \$300 n.
Orion Mills	... \$20 n.
Shanghai Cottons	... \$300 n.
Yangtzeopos	... 334 n.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Comics	... 16.80 s.
China-Borneos	... \$17 b.
China Light Old	... 17 b. & New 35 b.
China-Provident	... 37.60 b.
Dairy Farms	... 322 b.
H.K. Electric	... 87 n.
H.K. Gas	... 87 n.
Hongkong Export	... 37 s.
H.K. Tramways (Old)	... 97 b. 74 s.
Peak Tramways (Old)	... 97 s.
do. (Now)	... 80 n.
Steam Laundry	... 83 b.
H.K. Steel Foundry	... 10 b.
Water-boats	... 81 b.
Watson	... 81 b.
Wm. Powell	... 81 b.
seman's	... 87 b.

SHIPPING.	
Douglas	... 89 s.
H.R. Steamboats	... 204 b. 22s.
Indo-Chinas (Prc.)	... 120 n.
Do. (Def.)	... 208 s.
Shoo Transports	... 240 b.
Star Ferries	... 29 s.

MINING.

Kalian Mining Adm.

Langkawi

Shamal Loans

Shan Explorations

Ranau

Tromb Miner.

Art Capitan

DOCKS, WHARFS, GODOWNS, ETC.

Central Estates

Hongkong Hotels

Hongkong Lands

Humphreys

Kowloon Lands

Land Reclamation

West Points

COTTON MILLS.

Two Cottons

Kung Yik

Loon Kong Mows

Orion Mills

Shanghai Cottons

Yangtzeopos

MISCELLANEOUS.

Comics

China-Borneos

China Light Old

China-Provident

Dairy Farms

H.K. Electric

H.K. Gas

Hongkong Export

Peak Tramways (Old)

do. (Now)

Steam Laundry

H.K. Steel Foundry

Water-boats

Watson

Wm. Powell

seman's

MARTIN'S APIOL &amp; STEEL PILLS

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Sealer's Service to the China Mail.)  
SERIOUS OUTLOOK FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

LONDON, January 26th.  
The Times, in a leader, points out that all foreign missionary societies are seriously hampered by the high cost of living, and also have to contend against an abnormal rate of exchange. The additional cost to societies in India and China through loss of exchange alone is over £400,000. To this must be added the advance in every item of expenditure, with the result that the possibility is that the societies, instead of embarking on a generous forward movement, may have to curtail or even abandon activities in schools, hospitals and dispensaries; a possibility which creates a situation calling for the most earnest consideration not only of societies but of the public.

## WHY AMERICA WITHDRAWS TROOPS FROM SIBERIA.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.  
The Government's Note to Japan, concerning its decision to withdraw American troops from Siberia, states that the reinforcement of troops is impracticable, and the maintenance of the *sister quo* might involve the Government in an undertaking so indefinite as to be inadvisable. The Government regards the necessity of the decision because it seems to mark an end, at least temporarily, of the co-operative effort of Japan and the United States to assist the Russian people which has already been a less important result in view of the desire to give a promise for the future. The Government does not relinquish its best its deep interest in the political and economic fate of the people of Siberia, nor its purpose to co-operate with Japan in the most frank and most friendly manner in all practical plans for the political and economic rehabilitation of Russia.

## AMERICAN SHIPMENT OF SILVER.

NEW YORK, January 18th.  
60,000 ounces of silver has been shipped to China.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 26th.  
The death is announced of Admiral John McCrae, Chinese Mandarin of the highest class, who was Inspector-General of the Chinese Fleet in the Chinese-Japanese War when his flag-ship *Tsing Tien* was torpedoed.

## AMERICAN STEAMER LOST.

COPENHAGEN, January 26th.  
The American steamer *Varro* was wrecked off Cattegat. It is presumed she struck a mine. There is only one survivor out of crew of fifty and thirty-eight Chinese.

## RUSSIAN TRADING AGREEMENT.

PARIS, January 26th.  
The Vice-President of the Russian Co-operative Union, who negotiated the Russian Trade Agreement with the Supreme Council, explains that the agreement has no political character. The Union was organised in 1917 and comprises 500 unions of 50,000 local societies having a membership of twenty-five millions. It operates throughout the whole of Bolshevik and Non-Bolshevik Russia. He declares that Russia possesses record stocks of wheat, cereals, cattle, and flax, whereas Russia wants agricultural implements, cloth, tissues, shoes, locomotives, automobiles, and medical supplies. Furthermore the Allies must provide tonnage owing to the disappearance of Russia's tonnage. All exchange of commodities will be arranged through the Co-operative Union which will buy direct from the peasants.

In connection with the decision of the Supreme Council to open trade relations with Russia, it is pointed out that before the war a considerable part of British imports came from Russia. Great Britain annually imported from Russia 450,000 tons of wheat, 53 per cent. of her eggs, and huge quantities of butter and other essential commodities. The Food Controller recently sent Mr. Lloyd George a letter, advocating a re-opening of trade relations with Russia as he believed the supplies obtainable there would materially affect the cost of living in England.

## CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THEATRE ROYAL RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

## TO-NIGHT RIGOLETTO

One of the most famous Grand Operas. The whole cast will appear in this Opera.

TUESDAY, 27th January.  
PAGLIACCI & CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST  
WEDNESDAY, 28th January.  
LA BOHEME.

Booking is open at MONTREUX'S.

Owing to shipping delay the Company will extend its season until 28th January.

## WEATHER REPORT.

January 26th 12h 35m.—No return from Vladivostok, Shanghai, Japan or Indo-China. Apparently pressure has decreased over the who's of China. It is nearly stationary over the Philipines.

The anticyclone has moved eastward. The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Swatow. It has probably moderated over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on January 27th, 1920.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,  
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 26, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Buoyancy at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	9a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sochi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Okinawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ushimado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suin Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waihwei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chungking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gutai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharp Pk.	7a.	30.02	26 81	w	1	b	
Amy	8a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	—	30.03	55 74	n	1	o	
Taihoku	—	30.11	33 97	e	2	o	
Taichu	—	30.10	52	sw	2	o	
Taihan	—	30.08	50	sw	2	o	
Pescadores	—	30.07	57	sw	2	o	
Anton	—	30.05	59 52	sw	2	o	
Gum Rock	—	30.05	50 74	sw	2	o	
Macao	—	30.02	—	—	—	—	—
Wuchow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hochow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuien	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.S.James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parri	6a.	29.89	66 9	n	0	b	
Dagupan	—	29.95	68 88	n	2	b	
Manila	—	29.94	75 83	n	2	b	
Legaspi	—	29.93	72 43	n	0	b	
Iloilo	—	29.91	72 68	n	4	o	
Surigao	—	29.91	73 22	n	4	o	
Quam	—	43.0	29.69	—	—	—	—
Lebuau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. P. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 26, 1920.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 22 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. THERMOMETER, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow

7. RAIN IN INCHES TENTHS AND HUNDRETHS.

8. FORM OF WEATHER, according to Beaufort Scale.

9. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast

passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow

10. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c

detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,

g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast

passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow

11. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c

detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,

g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast

passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow

12. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c

detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,

g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast

passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow

13. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c

detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,

g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast

passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow

14. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c

detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,

g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast

passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow

15. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c

detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,

g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast

passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow

16. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c

detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,

g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast

passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow

17. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c

detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,

g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast

passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow

18. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c

detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,

g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast

passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow

19. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c

detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,

g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast

passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow

20. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c

detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,

g gloomy, h light lightning, o overcast

passing showers, s squall, r rain, v snow